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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,593, New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
L MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	29th Jan.
M VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	5th Feb.
L CATHAY	2983	550	J. P. Hassall	12th "
GWALIOR	2733	500	F. Harris	19th "
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	26th "
M SIAM	3011	600		5th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3636	650	T. J. Alderton	12th "
— NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	19th "
L PLAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	26th "
M AUSTRALIA	3681	600	E. Ashdown	2nd April.
L PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	9th "
— ASSAM	3538	500	W. J. Nantes	16th "
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	23rd "
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th "
L HYDASPES	2984	550	G. Scrivener	7th May.
— GWALIOR	2733	500	F. Harris	14th "
L SURAT	3112	550	C. R. Edwards	21st "
				TUESDAY
M CATHAY	2983	550	J. P. Hassall	25th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London and Marseilles change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains	1886.
CLYDE	4124 800	E. M. Edmond	5th Feb.
HYDASPES	2984 500	G. Scrivener	19th "
SURAT	3142 550	C. R. Edwards	5th March.
ANGONA	3128 600	R. G. Murray	19th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 25, 1886.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.
FORTNIGHTLY DEPARTURES.

PASSENGERS can now be BOOKED to MARSEILLES by any of the following steamers:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.
* 5th Feb.	"VERONA"	3116	600
19th "	"GWALIOR"	2733	500
* 5th Mar.	"SIAM"	3011	600
19th "	"NIZAM"	2726	500
* 2nd April	"AUSTRALIA"	3684	600
16th "	"ASSAM"	3538	500
* 30th "	"MALWA"	2959	500
14th May	"GWALIOR"	2733	500
* 25th "	"CATHAY"	2983	500

The steamers marked * proceed direct to Marseilles; passengers by the others change vessels at Suez.

Through tickets from Bombay to London *via* Marseilles, including the railway fare from Marseilles to London, are issued:—

First Class.....Rs. 680.
Second Class..... " 370.

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th January, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 25th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 505, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 15, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons. H.P.	
MANILLA	5,000 850	1st Feb. 1886
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000 850	1st Mar. 1886
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000 850	1st April 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 3, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

s. s. PERSIA	3579	480	R Hutchison	30th Jan.
s. s. VICTORIA	3242	480	W. Russel	13th Feb.
s. s. ASIA	3550	480	J. Craig	20th "
s. s. BELGRAVIA	3060	360	J. C. Boothby	6th Mar.
s. s. ARABIA	3560	480	J. Laird	20th "
s. s. BRITANNIA	3068	480	F. Blight	1st April.
s. s. CALIFORNIA	3116	480	W. S. Young	10th "
s. s. NUBIA	3553	480	T. G. Knox	24th "
s. s. VICTORIA	3242	480	Wm. Russel	15th May.
s. s. BELGRAVIA	3060	360	J. C. Boothby	29th "

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, January 4, 1886.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CAINEVILLE DIOCESAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MUSSOORIE.

WILL RE-OPEN on the 3rd of March, 1886, with a highly efficient Staff of teachers. Some alterations have been made in the terms and course of study.

For prospectuses apply to

MRS. CLARKE,
Head Mistress,
Caineville, Mussoorie

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, LIMITED

BLASTING GELATINE AND No. 1 DYNAMITE,
MANUFACTURED BY THE ABOVE
and
SOLD BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

ARE the only Nitro-Glycerine Compounds obtainable in this Market, which have been Manufactured under the supervision of the British Government.

EWART LATHAM & Co.
Agents.

NEW LAND THE REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th January, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on TUESDAY, 26th January, on arrival of outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th January, at 5 p. m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "ARCOT," 1,782 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th January, 1886. Agents.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON, as the SOLELY APPOINTED PASSENGER AGENTS to the ROYAL BRITISH COMMISSION for the INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, are prepared to give quotations at THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES BY ALL LINES OF STEAMERS.

and by all routes from all chief stations in India, either to London direct, or by any route through the European Continent.

Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son are prepared to arrange for any number or class of Native Indians, both for the journey and accommodation in Europe, in accordance with the special requirements of caste.

Mr. John M. Cook, Sole Managing Partner, is now in India, and will be glad to see personally by appointment or give replies to communications which may be addressed to

THOS. COOK & SON } Bombay, Rampart Row. Calcutta, 191 Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Thos. Cook and Son make no charge in any way to their patrons, and every traveller with T. C. and Son's tickets is entitled to the free use of their Offices and Assistants in all parts of the Globe. During the Exhibition an Exchange, Reading, and Waiting Room will be opened in Old London Street, at which travellers can make appointments, find the Indian and Colonial papers, write letters, receive telegrams, &c. Telegraphic Registered Address, "TOURIST, London."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEST ELECTROPLATED DISH COVERS.

Will last for years.

For 12 inch Dish		Rs. 40	each.
16 "		" 54	"
18 "		" 60	"

Larger sizes to Order.

BEST ELECTROPLATED SALVERS.

In a great variety of richly Chased and Engraved Patterns.

8 inch	from Rs. 24 to Rs. 36	each.	
10 "	" " 29 to " 45	"	
12 "	" " 36 to " 55	"	
14 "	" " 45 to " 75	"	
16 "	" " 60 to " 100	"	

BEST ELECTROPLATED TRAYS.

With two handles,
Very handsome and choice designs.

16 inch Tray	from Rs. 70 to Rs. 90	each.	
24 "	" " 135 to " 170	"	

TRAYS OF BRITISH OAK.

With Best Electroplate Gallery Border.
Two Handled.

16 inch Tray	from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	each.	
18 "	" " 50 to " 58	"	
20 "	" " 60 to " 70	"	

TRAYS IN FANCY JAPANESQUE WARE.

With Best Electro Plate Gallery Border.
Two Handled.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 80 each.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BEST ELECTROPLATED.

OVAL ENTREE OR SIDE DISHES.

In Beaded, Fluted, Gadroon and other patterns. Can form two separate Dishes at pleasure.

From Rs. 50 to Rs. 85 each.
" " 95 to " 160 per pair.
" " 180 to " 300 per set of 4.

OVAL ENTREE OR SIDE DISHES WITH WARMERS.

Same as above with the addition of a loose Dish and warmer. Can form four seperate Dishes at pleasure.

From Rs. 95 to Rs. 125 each.
" " 185 to " 250 the pair.
" " 360 to " 500 the set of 4.

OVAL BREAKFAST DISHES.

In Plain, Beaded, Fluted, Gadroon and other patterns. Complete with Cover, Drainer, Steak and Hot Water Dish.

From Rs. 55 to Rs. 100 each.
" " 100 to " 190 per pair.

REVOLVING LID BREAKFAST DISHES.

With Hot Water Partition, Steak Dish, Fish Drainer, &c.

From Rs. 54 to Rs. 105 each.

ROUND BACON DISHES.

In plain, Fluted and other patterns; may also be used for a Steak, or Fish Dish.

From Rs. 36 to Rs. 50 each.

TRIPARTITE VEGETABLE DISHES.

Without Hot Water Warmer.
From Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 each.
With ditto ditto.
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 100.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES JUTE MILL COMPANY, Ld., CAWNPORE.

TO supply the public with a quality of FLOOR CLOTH of the strength and durability of Durries, and yet at as low a cost as they paid heretofore for cotton floor cloth (called farash), this Company is now prepared to offer at the low rates varying from As. 4 to As. 6 per yard, heavy jute woven and printed FLOOR CLOTHS, width 24 and 40 inches, respectively, in a variety of patterns and colours.

Floor Cloths and Durries made up to any required size with neat broad borders to match pattern, much improving the look of the cloth.

Hall Carpets, 7 by 4½, of various neat bright patterns at Re. 1 each.

Door Mats, 4 by 2½, of various neat bright coloured patterns, at As. 8 each.

The attention of District Officers is particularly called to the above Floor Cloth, which, if sewn together to fit any tent, would be at one-third of the cost of Durries.

For Patterns and further particulars apply to the MANAGING AGENTS.

(01701-th-s)

NOTICE is hereby given that HORMUSJI NOWROJEE COOPER, Esqre, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to Messrs. REHMOOBHOY ALLANA, GOOLAM HOOSEIN ALLANA and DOSTMAHOMED ALLANA. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 19, Church-gate-street, Fort, within fourteen days from this day otherwise; the sale will be completed without regard to such claim if there be any.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and hereditaments, standing thereon situate at Breach Candy or Warden-road in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement six thousand one hundred and sixteen square yards, or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 331, New No. 2100, old Survey Nos. 79 and 83 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 15 and at present occupied by Mr. Frederick Yorke Smith, Solicitor as a monthly tenant together with all appurtenances, trees, wells, houses, and outhouses. The said premises are bounded as follows:—On the north by the property belonging to the vendors and and occupied by Mr. R. Branson, on the south by property belonging to Eduljee Framjee Allbless, on the east by a public road leading to the Cumballa Hotel, on the west by the Breach Candy road. The chunam walls on the north-east and west sides of the said messuage and premises belong and form part of the same and will be included in the above sale.—Dated this 21st day of January 1886.

BAMANJEE AND HORMASJEE,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

CRICKET KIT.

	Rs. a.
BATS, Boys, each Re. 1-12, Re. 2-4, 2-8, and	3 0
Do. Practice each	5 8
Do. do. Best Selected Dovetailed "	6 8
Do. Single Cane "	8 0
Do. Double Cane "	9 0
Do. Treble Cane "	10 9
Do. All Cane "	11 8
STUMPS for Boy's use Per set	2 0
Do. Plain Polished Ash with Bails "	3 8
Do. With Brass Ferrules "	5 8
Do. do. and Iron Points	6 0
NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long, by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c. each	11 0
BALLS, Boys, each Re. 1-4 and	1 12
Do. Duke's double Seam each	3 8
Do. do. Treble Seam "	4 4
Do. Treacher & Co.'s Double Seam "	3 8
Do. do. Treble Seam "	4 0
Do. do. Four Seam, Registered Pattern, the finest manufactured "	4 8
WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS, of superior quality, and well ventilated per Pair	6 8
BATTING GLOVES, best Improved Vulcanised Tubular India Rubber "	6 8
BAGS for Carrying Cricket Kit, strong green cloth, Leather Binding, Brass Lock "	18 0
LEG GUARDS, Chamois Skin "	6 0
SHOES, fitted with Spikes Per Pair	10 8

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

	Rs. a.
BATS, Best English make, gent's each	6 4
Do. do. Cork-handled, gent's "	7 0
Do. do. double strung, gent's "	9 0
Do. do. Pinder's Pull Tight " with a screw adjustment which enables the Player to keep his Bat tightly strung "	13 8
Do. do. Champion match, "	9 0
Do. do. Plain strung "	9 0
Do. do. do. double strung or Gibraltar strung "	11 0
Do. do. do. Diamond strung "	8 0
Do. do. Princess, Ladies' Presentation Bat "	8 0
Do. do. Prince, Gentlemen's do. "	10 8
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the latest pattern "	9 8
Do. Ayre's Champion "	12 12
BALLS, best India-rubber, Enamelled Regulation Per doz.	5 0
Do. best Flannel covered, Silk sewn, Regulation size "	8 0
Do. do. do. Champion, "	9 0
Do. do. Underseam do. "	12 0
Do. do. Waterproof, Seamless perfect, the best Ball yet introduced "	12 0
Do. Ayre's do. "	12 0
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong cord net, with poles, stay ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood box "	45 0
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete 42 by 3½ Regulation Club "	11 0
PRESSES, in plain mahogany, with Screws each	7 0
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles Per Pair	9 8

FOOT BALL.

	Rs. a.
ASSOCIATION BALLS, Vulcanized India Rubber, covered with best hide leather, specially dressed each.	6 8
No. 4—29 in circumference "	7 4
No. 5—28 in do. "	8 0
No. 6—30 in do. "	9 0
No. 7—32 in do. "	10 8
RUGBY BALLS, Nos. and Price the same as Association Balls.	

GOLF.

	Rs. a.
BALLS Nos. 26, 27, 27½ and 28 per doz.	9 0
CLEEKS each.	4 8
IRONS "	4 8
IRON NIBLICKS "	4 8
PLAY CLUBS "	3 8
PUTTERS "	3 8
SPOONS, Long, Middle and Short "	3 8

RACKETS, FENCING, QUOITS, FISHING TACKLE,
BADMINTON, FIVES, POLO, SPORTING AMMUNITION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce that she has just received a large and choice selection of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

THE FINEST CREAM AND IVORY SPRIGGED MUSLINS.

The new Tulle Ball Dresses, in the most becoming gaslight colours.
Pearl embroidered piece net for Ball Dresses, with Laces to match.
Jet embroidered piece net for Evening Dresses, with Laces to match.
The most elegant assortment of LACES.

Lace Flouncings and Piece Laces in a variety of patterns and shades.

Fichus.	Infants' Dresses.	Baby's Hoods and Cloaks.
Collars and Cuffs.	Frillings, &c., &c.	
Fans, Handkerchiefs.	Flowers, Feathers.	Ribbons, Gloves.
Corsets, Crinolettes.	Parasols, Gloves, &c.	

Rich Visiting, Dinner, and Evening Dresses, elegantly made under a FIRST CLASS AND EXPERIENCED DRESS-MAKER.

When Mofussil Orders are unaccompanied by a Remittance, Parcels are sent by Value-Payable Post, or, when practicable, by Rail and Railway Receipts as a V. P. registered letter.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
NO. 7. CHURCH-GATE-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO WINE CONSUMERS.

FOR all first class qualities of every sort, description, and price apply to the Oldest House in the Trade in India.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, &c.

BURGUNDY—(RED AND WHITE.)

THESE popular Wines are everywhere increasing in demand; those we now offer possess fine body, bouquet and flavour.

The idea that Burgundy predisposes the consumer to gout is a fallacy

Chambertin,	Corton.	Beaune.	Chablis.
Rs. 36-0.	Rs. 30-0.	Rs. 21-0.	Rs. 20-0.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

MORE THAN

1,000

Of the original "Sympathetic" Pianos sold throughout India, Burmah, Assam, &c., &c.

The only Grand Square Pianoforte that has stood THIRTY years' test of Indian climate.

The IRON FRAME, AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT THROUGHOUT. Independent stringing, over-strung, full musical tone and general construction, far surpasses any Square Piano at the same price.

Solid Mahogany case Rs. 850. | Solid Ebonized case Rs. 900.
Packing case zinc lined " 25 extra.

Full particulars and illustrated description of the above Piano can be had only from the Bombay Agents. S. ROSE & CO.

S. ROSE & Co., are the Sole Bombay Agents for:—

SYMPATHETIC Concert Grand	Rs. 1,000	CANTANTE RESONANTE Cottage	
Cottage Piano Rs. 650 to	" 750		Rs. 500 to Rs. 650
CANTANTE RESONANTE Solid Square		BUNGALOW Solid Square	" 450
Rs. 550, Rs. 600, and	" 750	BIJOU or "DISTRICT" Solid Cottage	" 300

All the above are specially constructed for India, Iron Frames, &c.

The above Piano sold on the EASY PURCHASE-SYSTEM.

They have also a large stock of excellent pianos—Broadwood, Collard, Lipp, Rs. 650 to 750; Schiedmayer, Rs. 750 and Rs. 800; Neumeyer and other eminent Makers at prices varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,700.

S. ROSE & CO. BOMBAY.

IRON WIRE FENCING

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

GEORGE'S PATENT TUBULAR IRON WIRE FENCING.
SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR ENCLOSING RAILWAYS, ROADS, BUNGALOW GROUNDS, PLANTATIONS, &c.

Awarded Certificate of Merit Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

LARGELY used by the Indian State and Guaranteed Railways, combines Strength, Lightness, and Low Cost. Any smart native can erect it. Cost of transport per mile of Railway only about 3 annas per mile of Fence. Fencing Posts, Straining Posts, Galvanized Steel, Strand Wire, Galvanized Steel Barb Wire, Wrought Iron Gates of all sizes with Posts, complete, suitable for Railway Level Crossings, Plantations, Bungalow Grounds, &c. A complete Fence with Barb, Strand or Steel Wire, suitable for a plot of ground of any shape or for a length of Road or Railway supplied ready for fixing.

Delivery given at any RAILWAY STATION in India.

R. J. GEORGE & CO., ENGINEERS,
7, Little Queen-street, Westminster—London and Jubbulpore, India.

MARCKS & COMPANY. Ld.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c., BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to select the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, if he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Mofussil purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders wil receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following:—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting ¾ plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel	Rs. 56
The same Watch in Crystal faced case	" 50
MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class	" 35
Do. do. do. Second quality	" 25
Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel.	" 250
Do. do. do. Second quality	" 160
Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish	" 120
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case	" 95

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marcks and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most careful treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes etc. etc. Ships' Chronometers, carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

THE present Meteorological Changes (*vide* Daily Observatory Report) and consequent disturbances of the Human System, now so prevalent, again call attention to

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

To regard any imported nostrum as superior to this is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption extending daily, and an experience exceeding Twenty-five Years, guarantee its medicinal excellence. Good condition always guaranteed.

Per bottle Re. 1-4; Per dozen Rs. 12.
A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

KEMP AND CO., Ld.,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

VERY SUPERIOR FELT HATS.

SHIPMENTS Now Landing!!!

EXTRA LIGHT, From 4 ozs. only.
The new Flexible easy Fitting Leather.

SPECIAL CASH PRICES, Rs. 6-10, Rs. 8-6, Rs. 9-4.

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, } BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE beg to announce the arrival of NEW and CHOICE GOODS in all DEPARTMENTS for SEASON 1885-1886 and respectfully invite an early inspection.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,

SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

DRESSING BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS.

BEG to invite attention to their large stock of Fitted Gladstone-Bags and Portmanteaus.

Gent's Morocco fitted hand-bags, Containing Hair, Cloth, Shaving, Tooth and Nail brushes, Comb, Pomade bottle, Soap box, Covered mirror, Razor and strop.

Inches 18, 20
Rs. 65, 75.

Gent's Morocco Fitted Gladstone-bag, lined-leather, Highly Finished, containing 5 Nickel-top bottles, Ink and match boxes, Hair, Cloth, Hat, Nail, Tooth and Shaving Brushes, comb, Strop, pair of Razors, scissors, Tweezers, Button-hook, Nail File, Paper-knife, Covered mirror, arranged on movable centre stand.

Inches 20, 22
Rs. 100, 150.

Gent's Buff Hide, lined-leather, fitted as above.

Inches, 20, 22, 24
Rs. 110 125, 135.

Gent's Black Stout Cow-Hide, lined-leather, fittings as above.

Inches 20, 22, 24
Rs. 100, 125, 150.

Real Crocodile Hide Fitted Portmanteaus, containing 7 Nickel-top bottles, Ink and match boxes, Hat, Cloth, Nail, Tooth, Shaving, pair Military hair brushes, Comb, pair of Razors, Strop Scissors, Tweezers, Button-hook, Paper knife, Writing materials.

Inches 22
Rs. 175.

Brief, Gladstone, and Ladies' Real Russai Hand Bags, a large choice.

THORPE AND CO.,

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager ... MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
THE GAIETY COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 27TH JAN.
THIRD SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
The Amusing Comedietta
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS,
and the well-known Burlesque,
AMY ROBSART.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY.
REPETITION OF THE ABOVE PROGRAMME.
FRIDAY, 29TH JAN.
EAST LYNNE.

Seats secured at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "CLAN UGILVIE" arrived from Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our counter-signature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th January, 1886.

NOTICE.

MR. J. W. WATSONS connection as MANAGER of BARTON and Co., Ld., CEASED from and after the 14th instant.

J. BROOKS, Chairman.

Bombay, 26th January, 1886.

FAST DYED KHAKEE DRILL.

THE attention of Commanding Officers is particularly invited to the NEW FAST DYED KHAKEE DRILL now being introduced by the ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

The colour of this Drill is guaranteed against Soap, Soda, Sunlight, and Acids.

Samples upon application to the Agent.

NOTICE.

A BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT for first-class people only will be OPENED from the 1st of February, 1886, at Fernwood, Coonoor, Neilgherries, where visitors will find all the comforts of an English home, as far as the country permits. For terms, &c., &c., address

THE PROPRIETRESS,
Fernwood, Coonoor, Neilgherries.

MOST SECURE AGAINST
FIRE AND THIEF
CHUBB'S NEW PATENT SAFES.

No. 3—22 by 17 by 16 with one drawer.				Rs.	183 12
No. 10—26 by 21 by 20	"	"	"	"	251 4
No. 15—28 by 22 by 21	"	"	"	"	288 12
No. 20—31 by 24 by 22	"	two	"	"	376 4
No. 27—34 by 25 by 28	"	one	"	"	397 8
No. 31—38 by 26 by 23	"	two	"	"	480 0
No. 42—33 by 29 by 23					525 0

DOUBLE SAFE WITH TWO LOCKS.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART.
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE BOMBAY BRICK AND TILE FACTORY, Ld. (IN LIQUIDATION.)

OFFERS are invited either for purchasing or for taking on lease and working all the Company's Plant, Stores, Land, Buildings, &c., situated at Taluka, Callian, in the Collectorate of Thana. The land by admeasurement, is 33 acres, is beautifully situated by the side of Callian Creek and affords safe and speedy means of despatch of bricks to Bombay, both by sea, as well as by rail. There is a pucca built Brick Kiln on Bulls Patent principles, while fine clay is obtainable on the ground in any quantity. Bricks made by the Company have been approved and used by Government Engineers, Contractors, and Builders, &c. Further particulars on application either to Messrs. Chalk and Walker, the Company's Solicitors, Church-gate-street, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE EDULJEE WARDEN,
Sole Liquidator.
32, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, 26th January, 1886.

THE BOMBAY BRICK AND TILE FACTORY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).

BULL'S PATENT KILNS FOR BURNING BRICKS AND TILES.

THE above Company is in possession of absolute rights, for a radius of 50 miles from Bombay, over all the inventions, known as BULL'S PATENT KILNS, and the undersigned is prepared to receive offers, either for purchase of the sole and exclusive use and benefit of the kilns, or a license to work them.

Bull's Patent Kilns are in successful work under the Public works Department, in Cawnpore, Allahabad, &c., in which places only Government have the monopoly of it.

By the use of these Kilns, not only considerable saving is effected in burning Bricks, but the op rations are very quick, and capable of giving great results.

N.B.—Any person or persons using the kilns without the consent or permission of the undersigned, will be dealt with according to law.

SORABJEE EDULJEE WARDEN,
Sole Liquidator.
32, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, 26th January, 1886.

JOHN FLEMING & Co., BOMBAY,

(London House—Fleming, Wilson & Co.),
HAVE in stock at present, or on the way out,
6 & 8 H.-P. HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINES,
6, 8, 10 & 12 H.-P. PORTABLE ENGINES,
PRIESTMAN'S DREDGERS.
COMBINED FLOUR MILLS with French Burr Stone 48 inches diameter.
8 feet MORTAR GRINDING MILLS.
HAND POWER MORTAR MIXING MACHINES.
PICKAXES, HOES and PLATELAYERS' BEATERS of highest quality.
STEEL & FILES, by THOS. JOWITT & SONS.
METALLIC FIRE-ENGINES for 16 men.
DOUBLE BARREL LIFT & FORCE PUMPS.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, 3, 4, 6 and 8 inch.
DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS.
MANILLA HEMP-COVERED BESSEMER STEEL WIRE ROPE.
WOULDHAM Co.'s PORTLAND CEMENT.
CALVERTS 15 per cent. CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER.
CALVERTS "SOLUBLE CRESOL."
CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS.
STEEL BARB FENCING WIRE.
HORSE-SHOE NAILS, of best Swedish Iron.
NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.'S DYNAMITE and BLASTING GELATINE, DETONATORS, &c.
Estimates prepared for all classes of Railway Materials Water Supply, &c., &c.

"SWIFT" RESERVOIR PENHOLDER
SELF-FEEDING AND CARRYING AN ORDINARY NIB.

THIS PENHOLDER being made entirely of hard vulcanite, is not acted upon in any way, even by the most acid inks, and is not liable to get out of order.

Each pen is supplied in a neat box, with filler and full directions for use.

Pocket size, with steel pen.....Rs. 2-8

THE PERFECT FOUNTAIN PEN

Carries a large quantity of Ink; is fitted with an ordinary writing pen; perfect in action and elegant in appearance. Price complete in box, with Filler.

Aluminium Gold, in Morocco case.....Rs. 6 0
Black Enamel and Nickel Mounts.....Rs. 2 8

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS NUMBERS, ALMANACS, AND ANNUALS.

	Rs.	a.
BURKE'S PEERAGE BARONETAGE and KNIGHTAGE for 1886	23	12
TIMES OF INDIA CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY 1886 ...Rs. 8 &	2	0
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY ...	5	0
WHITAKER'S ALMANAC	0	10
PICTORIAL WORLD 'Xmas No	1	0
UNWIN'S ANNUAL	0	10
LIFE 'Xmas No	1	0
ST. STEPHEN'S 'Xmas No	1	0
ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS 'Xmas No.	1	0
PUNCH ALMANAC	0	8
BOMBAY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC	0	8
LONDON SOCIETY, 'Xmas No.	0	10
DEFEATED (Beeton's 'Xmas No)	0	10
BOW BELLS 'Xmas No	1	8
BROTHER of the SHADOW (Routledge's 'Xmas Annual) ...Re. 1-0	0	10
HOOD'S COMIC ANNUAL	0	10
NAUTICAL ALMANAC for 1887	2	0
WINTER BLOSSOMS (Little Folks Annual)	0	6
BELGRAVIA ANNUAL	0	10
QUEEN ALMANAC	0	10
TINSLEY'S MAGAZINE 'Xmas No	0	10
WORLD 'Xmas No	1	0
IN QUARTERS (Winter's Annual)	0	10
GENTLEMAN'S ANNUAL 'Xmas No.	0	10
GIRL'S OWN PAPER 'Xmas No	0	6
BOY'S OWN PAPER 'Xmas No.	0	6
VANITY FAIR, 'Xmas No.	1	0
BOW BELLS ANNUAL	0	10
SANTA CLAUS 'Xmas No.	1	0
EVE AT THE WHEEL (Fenn's 'Xmas Annual)	0	10
QUIVER 'Xmas No	0	6
KATE GREENAWAY'S ALMANAC, Re. 1	0	10
EVERY GIRL'S ANNUAL for 1886	3	12
LITTLE FOLKS	3	4
LITTLE WIDE AWAKE	3	4
ZADKIEL'S ASTRONOMICAL EPHEMERIS for 1886	0	8

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—One or two young gentlemen can be boarded moderately. References given and required. Locality unexceptionable. For terms &c., apply to DELTA *Gazette* Office.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 310, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

A EUROPEAN SPINNING-MASTER is open for an engagement. Address SPINNER, *Gazette* Office, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED Scarlet and Blue Military Serge, Volunteer Helmets. Try for sample.—Y. A. LACKA, Jackeria Musjid.

WANTED, an experienced INDENT CLERK. Apply to B.S., care of this paper with copies of testimonials, and stating salary.

NOTICE.—For sale at the Sheriff's Office at 12 noon, TO-DAY, a BAY HORSE, late the property of Mr. Kessowjee Naik.

ICES, WINES, Spirits, and Pastry; also English and French Sweets, &c., &c., at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church-gate-street.

TO LET, from 1st February, DERWANT HOUSE, a desirable residence with garden, in Victoria Cross-road. Apply A., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ROYAL LIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rates for Life Assurance from 1st. January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE and Co., Agents.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.—GENERAL MEETING to draw ballots for the Education Fund on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

PAIR of PONIES FOR SALE, 13-2, perfectly matched in color and height, fast trotters, and quiet to drive; have been driven in tongs. Price, Rs. 250. Address PONIES, *Bombay Gazette*.

SILK Cotton and Merino, beautiful STOCKINGS and SOCKS, in choice colours. Very superior quality at Rs. 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18 to Rs. 30 per doz.—At STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE COMPANY.—Orders registered at the Fort Office, 17, Elphinstone Circle, for all sorts of conveyances, and particulars given of Horses and Ponies for sale.

TRICYCLES.—With ball bearings, double driver patent brake, and all the latest improvements, screwed and nutted spokes, plated parts, &c., with implements complete. Price, Rs. 275.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, several OVERSEERS for the BARODA STATE. Salary, Rs. 50 to 70 with travelling allowances. Apply with testimonials to the Chief Engineer, Baroda State. The appointments to be on probation for one year, after which qualified men will be confirmed.

MUSICAL CHAIRS.—Play the most exquisite music when sat upon.—CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Esplanade.

ROPES FOR SALE, HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, Boree Bunder, Ladies Own material made up. Charges moderate.

DOG-CART WANTED for a Pony 13-2 and a set of Harness new or good second-hand. WM. WATSON & Co., 2, Apollo street, Bombay.

KIDD and SHADBOLTS "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Clubs. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

DECORATIONS FOR BALL ROOMS, drawing rooms &c., suitable for the season, Plush and Leather Bags, Ladies' Companions, &c.—PEARSE.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

SUPERIOR MANGALORE TILES.—Just received from the Consignment of Flat and Ridge. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Agents, Mody Bay.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 16 Medow-street.

THE TENACIOUS.—Ladies' Black Canvas Lawn Tennis Shoes, just received a fresh consignment, Rs. 9-8.—Badham, Pile & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE, a brand new unused PULSOMETER, No. 7, with all its fittings complete. Apply to MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, Limited, No. 5, Armenian Lane.

BEST'S ETYMOLOGY 5th Edition (8th Thousand) now ready price Rs. 1-8 to 25. Ladies Ulsters from Rs. 20 each. Apply to the Superintendent, Educational Society's Press, Byculla.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST UNPACKED a large and entirely new batch for Xmas and New Year's Present in Gold and Silver Jewellery and Indian Curiosities. Hurjimull and Co., Rampart Row.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £549,971-10-10 Stg.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francia and Fucile, No. 38, Meadows-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture coverings in Tapestry, Damask, Rops, Cretonnes, Chintz, etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

WANTED, an experienced EUROPEAN CARDING MASTER, highest references for steadiness and ability required. Apply at the offices of Messrs. B. & A. Hormarjee, in Elphinstone Circle.

LUNCHEON BASKETS, complete with all necessary fittings; for two, Rs. 18 and Rs. 15 each; for one, Rs. 10 each.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay

"KANGAROO" SAFETY BICYCLES—100 miles in 6 hours. 39 min. 5 secs. Inventions Exhibition highest award. Price at Bombay, Rs. 285. Apply "KANGAROO," Agency, Madras.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8, postage, anna 1.

GRUYERE CHEESE, 14 as. per lb.; CHEDDAR CHEESE 13 as. per lb.; BACON, 12 as. per lb.—PEARSE Apollo-street.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION,
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.

Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 9th February next, at 5-15 p.m.

A. W. Z. BAYLY,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Club House, on FRIDAY, the 19th February, 1886, at 5-45 p.m.

JAS. B. HAWORTH,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 19th January, 1886.

FERNANDES & Co.

FAMILY CHEMISTS, AND DRUGGISTS, &c.
Members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference of London,
25, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

THIS Department of the Company's business is under the special care of our Mr. FERNANDES of great experience. The dispensing of prescriptions and preparation of medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision. Price very moderate.

FERNANDES & Co.,
Chemists, Bombay.

TANSA WATER WORKS.

GLOVER & Co., Contractors, beg to intimate that their office at Nesbit-lane, Byculla, is now open for all business in connection with their contracts; and all letters should be addressed there, and also all applications for employment or information.

Nesbit-lane, Byculla, 14th, January, 1886.

NOTICE,

THE following SALES by PUBLIC AUCTION, for the 12 months commencing from 1st April 1886, will be held at the Office of the Collector of Kolaba at Alibag, on the 11th February 1886.

1. Ferry-farms in the Kolaba Collectorate.
2. Right of collecting Road-tolls in the Kolaba Collectorate.
3. Right of removing earth, sand, and stone from the foreshore of the Kolaba Collectorate.

For further particulars application should be made to the undersigned.

ALFRED KEYSER,
Collector and President, D. L. B. Kolaba.
Camp, 19th January 1886.

WANTED, for service under the BROACH DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD:—

One Sub-Overseer on.....Rs. 70 by 20 Batta.
One do. do. ..... " 60 by 20 "
One do. do. ..... " 45 by 20 "

Applicants must have passed the Public Works Department Examination for Sub-Overseers, and must not be over 30 years of age. All appointments will be probationary for one year.

Applications with certificates to be sent to

THE PRESIDENT,
District Local Board, Broach,
before 31st January, 1886.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Collector and President,
District Local Board, Broach.
Broach, 7th January, 1886.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, will be held at No. 9, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1885.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To appoint an Auditor.
(4) To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.
Bombay, 19th January 1886.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 13th February 1886, at 2 p.m.

(1) To receive the Directors' and Auditors' Reports for the year ending 31st December 1885.
(2) To elect Directors and Auditors.
(3) To declare a Dividend.
(4) To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
9, Elphinstone Circle. Bombay, 21st January, 1886.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 314 of 1879.

THE NEW FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, a Joint-Stock Company registered under Act X. of 1865 now in Liquidation ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

KESSOWJEE NAIK and others ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Warrant for Sale of moveable property issued in the above Suit on the 16th instant the Sheriff was directed to sell (inter alia) one bay horse, lately the property of Kessowjee Naik deceased towards satisfaction of the balance of the Decree dated 5th March, 1885, obtained by the Plaintiffs in the above Suit for Rs. 9,75,605-1-8, and it was by an order, dated 22nd December, 1885, ordered that the said horse should be sold after giving 4 days' notice only.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on WEDNESDAY the 27th day of January, 1886, at 12 o'clock noon, under and by virtue of the said Warrant for Sale the bay horse before mentioned will be put up for Sale by Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office.

The horse to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1886.

W. WORDSWORTH,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. Ardaseer and Hormusji, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anxiety, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Metritis &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, etc. (Attested) Symes, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and limitation.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russel-street, Bloomsbury, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £8,300,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " ..... 4 per cent. "

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 2nd December 12, 1885.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 50 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions regarding buying and selling of Horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single Ra. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' team-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6 per cent per annum subject to 12 months, 12 ", 6 ", 24 ", notice of withdrawal.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director,
Elphinstone Circle

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs.
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each .. 1,
Do. do. 500 do.
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

J. NEUBERG'S
CIGARETTE FACTORY,
5, MEADOWS-STREET, BOMBAY.

CIGARETTES manufactured daily fresh and fresh of the very Choicest TOBACCOS procurable.

FINEST TURKISH.
AROMATIQUE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 1	EMPRESS	Rs. 34...Rs.	3 8
" 2	PRINCE	" 30... "	3 4
" 3	STAMBOUL ...	" 34... "	3 8
" 4	IONE	" 24... "	2 8

MILD TURKISH,
MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 5	SUCCESS.....	Rs. 25...Rs.	2 10
" 6	MEDON	" 20... "	2 4
" 7	BIJOUX	" 18... "	2 0
" 8	NYDIA	" 18... "	2 0
" 9	NYMPH	" 15... "	1 12

GOLDEN SHAG,
EXQUISITE FLAVOUR AND BOUQUET.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 10	CONFIANCE...	Rs. 20...Rs.	2 4
" 11	ASSOCIATE...	" 18... "	2 0
" 12	CONSTANTIA	" 15... "	1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA,
PLEASANTLY FULL-FLAVOURED.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 13	WALKYR.....	Rs. 18 ..... Rs.	2 0
" 14	ZULEIKA.....	" 15 ..... "	1 12

Nos. 3, 4, 8, 9, 12 are without mouth-pieces.

Only orders for 500 and upwards of each Brand carry the rate per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LIST ON APPLICATION.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
BY DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM CAIRO.

	per 100
EXTRA SUPERIOR.....Rs.	3 8
MEDIUM..... "	2 8

FRESH SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND PER MAIL-STEAMER.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry ..... Rs.	50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole ..... "	55 0	Rs 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne ..... "	44 0	..
Dry Elite ..... "	46 0	" 48 0
First Quality Dry ..... "	38 0	" 40 0

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra..... Rs. 43 0 ..

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer ..... Rs.	15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer ..... "	16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer ..... "	17 0	" ..
Leibfraumilch ..... "	21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein ..... "	21 0	" ..
Hochheimer Berg ..... "	25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer ..... "	25 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner ..... "	28 0	" 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg ..... "	34 0	" ..

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE

Moselblümchen ..... Rs.	..	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner ..... "	..	" 15 0
Hochheimer ..... "	..	" 18 0
Brauneberger ..... "	15 0	" ..
Liebfraumilch ..... "	..	" 21 0
Berncastler-Rosenberg ..... "	18 0	" 21 0
Josefhofer ..... "	28 0	" ..
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg ..... "	28 0	" 31 0
Steinberger ..... "	28 0	" 31 0
Scharzhofberger ..... "	34 0	" 37 0
Johannisberger ..... "	35 0	" 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne ..... Rs.	18 0 ...

PORTWINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good old red Port ..... Rs.	19 0 ...
Fine .. "	22 0 ...
Very fine .. "	27 0 ...
Most particular reserved old red Port. "	38 0 ...

CLARETS.

From A. HERMANN AND Co., PARIS.

	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret	Rs.	9 0 ...

From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	"	10 8 ...
Chateau de Fraude	"	13 0 Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	"	14 0 ..
Les Canons	"	16 0 " 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	"	18 0 ...
Chateau Leoville	"	19 0 ...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	"	21 0 ...
Chateau Lafitte	"	23

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of H. E. the Governor at Grant Road Station, 6-30 a.m.
Breach Candy Swimming Bath, annual general meeting, Bath premises, 7-30 a m.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
Band, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Esplanade, 5-45 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Naval Engagement" and "Amy Robsart," 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 25th:—Zambesi (s), from Hongkong; Clan Maclean (s), Glasgow; Brenda (s), Newport; Euphrates (s), Kurrachee; Gwalior (s), Brindisi; and Elektra (s), Trieste.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Arabia (s), for Busreh; Cutch (s), Cutch and Porebunder; Peshwa (s), Coasts and Calcutta; I. M. Tenasserim (s), Kurrachee; and Kashgar (s), China.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Zambesi and Clan Maclean entered, and the s.s. Amana left the dock yesterday.

LOST PROPERTY.—Dinshaw Ruttonjee Dubash, residing in Borah Bazaar-street, has reported to the police having dropped from his finger a gold ring set with a white stone, valued Rs. 50, on Monday evening, somewhere between his residence and Bazaar-gate-street.

GAMBLERS.—Sunguldeep Goolamali and seven other Mahomedans were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, accused No. I, of keeping a common gaming-house at Chimna Butcher-street, and the whole of the accused of being found gaming therein with cards, dice, and money. Accused No. 1 was fined Rs 10, three others were fined Rs. 5 each, and the rest Rs 2 each.

ALLEGED CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—A calasee named Oomer Ali, employed on board the ship "Japhia Joakim," jumped over board on Monday afternoon and swam over to the Police Hulk, where he preferred a charge of assault against the Tindal of the above-named vessel. The police went on board, made enquiries and referred the complainant to a magistrate.

REPORTED THEFT.—A report was made to the police on Monday that Major Stainforth, a passenger by the s.s. Sirsa, belonging to the B. I. S. N. Company, forgetfully left his watch and chain under the pillow of the berth occupied by him during the voyage between Calcutta and Telecherry, where he disembarked. Enquiries were made on board the vessel by the commander, but no trace of the missing property could be obtained.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, at about 10 o'clock, Khan Bahadoor Akbar Ali, a pensioned officer, recently the head of the detective police, while passing along the Bhendy Bazaar Road, accidentally tripped and fell into a deep excavation which was made for the drainage works and sustained serious injuries to his head and other parts of his body. He was at once removed to his residence at Bhendy Bazaar, where he is at present under treatment.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day at 5-45 p.m. :—

Overture	Jessonda	Sporh.
Valse	The Old Look	G. Lamothe.
Selection	Le Prophete	Meyerbeer.
Polka	Ionian	Mrs. Wardroper.
Quadrille	Herold	Strauss.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Khuja-street on view of the body of Heerjee Khimjee, aged 50 years. Deceased was a contractor for supplying Porebunder stone to the new Cama Hospital now in course of construction on the Esplanade. On Monday afternoon, while on the roof of the new hospital building, inspecting the work, he suddenly overbalanced himself, fell to the ground, and died in four hours after the accident. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A FATAL BLOW.—Mr. Superintendent Sweeney applied to Mr. Cooper yesterday for a summons against John Boland, Gunner, R. A., I. Battery, 1 Brigade, Scottish Division, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder. It will be remembered that Boland and another soldier named Cassedy of the same Division were fighting on Christmas Day, and the next day the latter died. An inquest was held, and the verdict of the jury was that the death of Cassedy was caused by a blow dealt by some person or persons unknown. It was alleged that the deceased was kicked by some one in the abdomen while lying on the ground and the blow was the result of his death. His worship granted the summons and fixed the hearing of the matter for the 29th inst.

THEFT OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, two noted characters named Ebrahimboy Ali and Alibhoy Adamjee and another named Abdoola Kikabhoy, were convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, accused No. 1 of committing theft in a building of sundry gold ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 2,131, the property of Akbar Ali Sumsooden, and accused Nos. 2 and 3 of aiding and abetting him. The circumstances of this case have already appeared in these columns. The detectives, with the assistance of the Divisional Police, have recovered the whole of the property. The three accused pleaded guilty. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 3 for eighteen months.

THE MATRICULATION FRAUDB.

MR. GILBERT, of the firm of Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, solicitors, appeared before Mr. Cooper at the Fort Police Court yesterday, and laid the following information on behalf of Mr. Kovasji Dadabhai Naigamwalla :—

I am the lecturer in Experimental Physics at the Elphinstone College, and a Justice of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay. I was one of two examiners in Science at the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay held in the month of November last. I know Mr. Byramjee Merwanjee Maibari, who is the proprietor and editor of a weekly newspaper in English called the *Indian Spectator*, printed and published in Bombay. I also know Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Vacha, who I believe is a contributor to the same paper and has also edited it in the absence of Mr. Byramjee Merwanjee Maibari from Bombay. In the issue of the said paper of the 22nd November there appeared under the heading of "Editorial Notes" certain paragraphs in reference to the Matriculation Examination then held. One of such paragraphs begins thus :—"About this matter a valued friend writes :—I believe some of the——are corrupt. They give out the questions to their friends, who are large school masters.——And so, in his boyish enthusiasm, he imparts what he thinks is a secret, namely, the questions in to-day's Euclid paper. And he goes so far as to say that he would have communicated to him the science paper also, alleging he had obtained it from the very——." The blanks in the quotation given above are, as I believe to be filled up by the word "examiners." The first part of the quotation is intended to mean that the examiners were, and I as one of them, was corrupt. The further allegation that they, meaning the examiners, give out the questions to their friends who are large schoolmasters also refers and is intended, as I believe, to be referred to me. The last of the allegations in the said quotation is intended to mean that I, as one of the examiners in science, had corruptly given out the examination paper in that branch. I say that the said several allegations are imputations concerning me, and are calculated directly and indirectly to lower my moral character in the estimation of others and in my calling. I am informed and verily believe that the said Mr Dinshaw Eduljí Vacha is the "valued friend" of the editor referred to in his note and is the author of the paragraph quoted by him in his said paper. The said Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Vacha has, in answer to my attorney's letter to him, denied that he was the author of the para. in question or responsible for it, and the said Byramjee Merwanjee Maibari denies it too; but I say that their said allegations are incorrect. Under the above circumstances Mr. Naigamwala charged Messrs. Byramjee Merwanjee Maibari and Dinshaw Eduljee Vacha with defaming him under sections 500 501 and 502 of the I. P. Code, and prayed that they might be dealt with according to law. His worship granted the summonses, and fixed the 12th inst for the hearing of the case.

GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,

Price, Rs. 3-4 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

THE STRANDING OF THE PACHUMBA.

THE Marine Court of Inquiry re-assembled yesterday at the Fort Police Court. Mr. Little appeared for Government.

Thomas William Lofthouse, the second officer of the Pachumba, said he held a certificate of competency as first mate, granted by the Government of Bombay. He relieved the captain. At 2-30 a.m. he got 6 fathoms, which was the first soundings. Ten faths. was all he could get with an up and down cast. The seccunie in the chains found no bottom at 8 faths. and witness found the same with the bridge lead, weighing about 14 or 16lbs. At three he got no bottom and then called the captain who came up on the deck and altered the course to N. 62. W. He could not account for the ship being so much out of her course when she struck. After landing some passengers a heavy sea struck the boat, the port lifeboat, and broke her gunwales and rendered her useless. The chief officer then came ashore in the mail boat and brought a line with him which was fastened on the shore, and was used as a line of communication between the ship and shore by hauling the boats to and fro. Everything was done that could be done.

Boodia Narin, a seccunie, stated he was steering by handgear from two till four o'clock and found it very difficult to keep the ship straight. There was a very strong wind, and the ship sheered two degrees to the right and one and a half to the left.

Cross-examined by the captain witness said he took the wheel from one till two and from three till four o'clock.

Casaum Goolam said he was at the wheel when the Pachumba went ashore. The steamer steered as she usually did, well during the eight to twelve watch. During the four to six watch she sheered five degrees to port and starboard sides and the wind was stronger. The sea was heavier then than it was at midnight. When the land was sighted the chief mate ordered the witness to "hard a starboard." This order he carried out.

Metto Moora, the look-out man, said he reported land ahead to the chief officer before the ship went ashore. He did not go on the bridge to report it to the *Matum Saheb*.

Mr. Barnes, the second engineer, said the engines worked well during his watch, which was from four till eight on the morning of the accident. When the ship went ashore he felt the shock, which was within a minute after he got orders to go full speed astern. The engines were reversed before the vessel struck, which she did pretty heavily. The slake hole bulk's head did not give way till between ten and eleven o'clock that night, when it appeared that it was bulged out. This was in witness's opinion due to straining. After the accident, on examining the machinery, witness found a broken crank shaft. This was at Busra. It was cracked at the web. Witness thought this was due to the heavy concussion of the ship when aground. The chief engineer was then examined.

Mr. Brown, the surveyor, stated that the only damage done was the broken crank, which he thought could be the result of the straining in the endeavours to get off the shore. The cost of a new one would probably amount to Rs 15,000.

Mr. John Dobby, the Superintending Engineer of the B. I. S. N. Co. in Bombay, said he was in the habit of examining the engines of the Pachumba and other ships of the company when in Bombay. If there had been any flaw in the crank pin witnesses attention would have been drawn to it before the vessel left Bombay. He had examined the machinery after the accident, and found the only damages done was to the after crank which he thought was due to the straining of the machinery while the vessel was on the sand. There was some damage to the hull, but it was very slight.

The captain and chief officer were called and further examined.

The court, after more than on hour's interval, decided to charge the captain with committing a wrongful act or default in proceeding on the course and at the speed he did, having received deep soundings in 8 fathoms at 6 a. m. the weather then being dark and hazy, without having verified his position since 10·20 the previous night by any land mark, or by reliable soundings.

The court handed over the charge to captain Macfadyen, who said he would take time to consider his reply.

The court adjourned at five p., m. and will sit at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

HIGH COURT—JANUARY 26.

(Before the Hon. Sir WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.)

THE following short causes were disposed of by his lordship to-day :—

LUMBA LAKHTA AND OTHERS VS. WILLIAM J. ROSS.

MR. KIRKPATRICK, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff, and applied for a decree against the defendant in respect of a sum of Rs. 2,235, with interest at 9 per cent. and costs. In regard to this suit Mr. Britto had been appointed receiver of certain property belonging to the defendant, and the plaintiff now asked the court for an order to sell the property and to pay the debt out of the proceeds.

The defendant being called, admitted the claim.

His lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, and also granted the application made for the sale of the property.

KALIANJEE RATANJEE VS. PREMCHAND ROYCHAND.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Ardesheer and Hormusji, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant, who appeared in person, admitted the claim, which was for Rs. 20,000, and said he could pay it off in a month. His lordship passed a decree for the amount claimed, interest at 9 per cent., and the costs.

THE PAREL S. AND W. COMPANY VS. AMEERBHOY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendants made no appearance.

In this suit the plaintiffs asked for a decree against the defendants for Rs. 7,338, being the amount, including interest, of calls due by the defendants as the legal representatives of the late Syed Ibrahim Hoosein. It appears that Syed Ibrahim Hoosein was a member of the Parel Spg. and Wg. Company, holding thirty shares, of the nominal value of Rs. 100 each. The board of directors had issued a third call of Rs. 100 per share to be made payable by the 15th September 1883, and a fourth and final one of Rs. 100 to be made payable on the 15th of the following month. Neither Syed Ibrahim Hoosein, who died on the 12th November, 1883, nor his legal representatives had paid any portion of the calls due by the company. The Syed had died leaving certain property to his widow, daughters, and sisters. The sum of Rs. 7,338 signified the total amount due in respect of the calls, including interest calculated up to 31st July, 1885. The learned counsel now asked for a decree for this amount, with interest at 12 per cent. per annum from the 1st August 1885, and costs.

His lordship passed a decree as applied for.

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION VS. PITAMBARDAS AMARCHAND.

The plaintiffs claimed from the defendant Rs. 30,350, being an equivalent in rupees of £2,300. This amount the defendant was liable to pay as a contributory of the bank in respect of 92 shares at the rate of £25 per share. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crudgie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishankar and Dinshaw, for the defendant.

It appears from the plaint read by Mr. Jardine that by an order, dated the 15th May 1884, of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice in England, the Oriental Bank Corporation was wound up, and liquidators were appointed by a subsequent order dated 19th June 1884. The defendant, as a contributory of the bank in respect of ninety-two shares, was called upon by an order of the same court, issued in March 1885, to pay a call of £25 per share, and the present suit was filed to recover the sum due in respect of this claim. Mr. Jardine observed that the defendant was described in the plaint as an inhabitant of Bombay.

Mr. Farran.—We do not admit that. It will be a matter for argument.

Mr. Jardine said, on Saturday last the defendant took out a summons in chambers for a commission to issue to a town in Kattywar for the purpose of showing that at the time the suit was filed the defendant was not a resident in Bombay. The judge in chambers, before issuing a commission, thought it advisable that the preliminary point of the jurisdiction of the court should first be settled.

Mr. Farran said the issue for the decision of the court was whether it had jurisdiction to try the suit, assuming that the defendant was a resident at Vadnagar, in Baroda territory, at the time the suit was filed. The learned counsel thought that, bowing to previous decisions of the court, his lordship must decide this question in the negative. Mr. Farran having cited cases in support of his argument, asked his lordship to hold that the cause of action in this case had not arisen wholly within the jurisdiction of this court, and that if it be true that the defendant was not a resident in Bombay at the time the suit was filed, the suit must be dismissed.

Mr Jardine, on the other hand, argued that the orders of the Chancery Division of the High Court in London created an obligation which any civil court in a civilized country might enforce against the defendant. The defendant had received notice to pay the claim in Bombay, and his refusal to pay the amount in accordance with that notice had led to the whole cause of action arising in Bombay.

His lordship held that in the present suit the cause of action had arisen partly from the judgment delivered in the Court of Chancery in England, and partly from the breach of the order of that court in Bombay. His lordship, therefore, found that the cause of action did not wholly arise within the local jurisdiction of this court, and consequently decided this issue in the negative.

The claim made in this suit will form the subject of another hearing at a future date.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

WE beg to acknowledge with thanks a copy of the present year's issue of Maclean's Guide to Bombay. The book is a complete guide to every traveller passing through Bombay. In the commencement are given two excellent maps of Bombay and India, which in themselves are a feature. We wish the work every success.—*Kaiser-i-Hind.*

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 8TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Gwalior, Captain P. Harris, arrived in Bombay harbour at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, with the overland mails of the 8th January. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Miss S Brierley	Miss Warden
Miss Rose	Miss Bennett
Col G L Warden	Mr John Pollock
Mrs Hooper	Mr D C McNeill
Mr J L Harrington	Mr L E Moore
Miss Ireland	Mr Seymour Keay and 2 children
Dr and Mrs Nolan and 2 children	

FROM VENICE.

Dr H M Sutton	Mr and Mrs S Smith. two sons and tutor
Mr E Comber	
Mr O Steele	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr A Keell	Mr H Macdonald
Mr H O Cardoza	Mr J Smalley
Miss Bowles	Dr Bennett
Miss Hewlett	Capt C H Morris
Miss Gosnell	Mr G Verner
Capt Patton	Mr J J Crooke
Mr D Gostling	Mr Kané

FROM SUEZ.

Genl and Mrs Hughes	Mr Jefferson

FROM ADEN.—Dy Surg-Genl Bruce.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 2ND TO 8TH JANUARY, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Ministerial and Opposition leaders have issued the usual circulars to their supporters in Parliament, informing them that the Royal Speech will be delivered on Thursday, January 21.

A Cabinet Council was held in Downing-street on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present, except the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and the Earl of Carnarvon.

A Committee of three members of the Cabinet intrusted with the preparation of a measure for local government reform held their first meeting in Downing-street on Friday last.

Speaking at a dinner held on Monday night at Sandown, to celebrate his return for the Isle of Wight, the Attorney-General expressed his belief that loyal statesmen and politicians on both sides of the House would not contest the representation of that division in opposition to Mr. Childers.

A banquet was given at St. George's Club Hanover-square, on Monday night to Sir John Macdonald, Premier of Canada, who, in responding to the toast of his health, testified to the ardent attachment of the people of the Dominion to the British Crown, and their readiness to enter into an offensive and defensive league with the mother country.

Mr. Grantham, Q.C., M.P., has been appointed a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division, in succession to Sir Henry Lopes, now a Lord Justice of Appeal.

Mr. Forester, M.P., is better, and is now in the same condition as before the recent relapse.

Lord Brougham and Vaux died at his seat in Westmoreland on Sunday night, in his 91st year.

The operatives employed in the Tyne shipbuilding yards have struck work against a proposed reduction of wages, and the Wear operatives are expected to follow their example.

The Bishop of London delivered an address at Exeter-hall on Saturday night to a large gathering of the Band of Hope Union, a body stated to number 200,000 members in London alone.

Mr. Frederic Harrison on Friday last delivered his annual address to the members of the Positivist Society, commencing the extension of our Empire and regarding as certain the early establishment of an Irish National Government.

A telegram from Zanzibar states that Bishop Hannington, a Missionary Bishop, has been seized during his journey in East Central Africa by order of the King of Uganda, who is said to have given secret instructions for his execution.

Mr. John Bishop, stipendiary magistrate of Mostyn, has been appointed Judge of the Gloucestershire County Courts.

John Knocker, an Army pensioner living at Sutton-at-Hone, near Dartford, on Friday last murdered a fellow-lodger named Kemp, and also cut the throat of his landlord. He has been committed for trial.

A man on Tuesday committed suicide at Farringdon-road Station by throwing himself on the rails before an incoming train, which ran over and killed him.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt on Tuesday in the Valley of the Dart in Devonshire.

Severe weather prevails in the north of Scotland, and communications by road and rail are much interrupted by heavy snowfalls. There was a heavy fall of snow in London on Wednesday, and since there has been sharp frost.

A number of men from other places are now employed at the Llandulas quarries, where the old hands have struck. These men are guarded by a large force of police and military.

An elderly man and his wife returning from a marriage party early on Friday morning last, fell into the River Victoria Harbour, Greenock, and both were drowned.

A signalman on the Midland Railway at Peterborough, who had just been relieved from duty, was run over and killed on Friday morning last by an engine which in the darkness he did not notice.

A labourer was found burnt to death by the side of a limekiln at Chard, having, it is supposed, gone to sleep there for the sake of warmth.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., Lord Mayor of Dublin, entered into office on New Year's Day, and a procession of trades with pikemen and banners, passed through the city. The co-operation of the military and police had been rejected by the new Lord Mayor.

Mr Christopher Redington has been appointed a Commissioner of National Education in Ireland in place of Lord Gormanston, resigned.

At a meeting of the Irish National League on Tuesday in Dublin it was announced that within the last fortnight £3,693 had been received for the Parliamentary fund, including £3,000 from the United States and £500 from Australia.

OBITUARY.—Lord Brougham and Vaux; Lord Francis Conyngham; Charles MacIver, founder of the Cunard Company; Maj-Gen. G. A. Fulton, Mad. Inf.; Lieut.-Col. W. R. Sheffield, Mad. S. C.; Brig.-Maj. E. P. Burrows, Bo. Ret.; Lady Capell; the Hon. Frances M. Wynn.

THE recent Note of the Greek Premier to the Powers and the persistent demand of the Athens newspapers for an increase of the national territory cause some apprehensions for the peace of Macedonia, where local outbreaks are feared. The Turkish military force is very large, and the Porte has intimated its firm determination not to accede to any further cession of territory.

King Milan had a favourable reception in Belgrade, and, in reply to addresses, he delivered a speech, in which he declared his determination to maintain the rightful interests of the country. Notwithstanding the warlike tone prevalent in the capital, it is believed that the people of Servia generally are opposed to any renewal of the war.

On New Year's Day the annexation of Upper Burmah to the British Empire was formally proclaimed at Ratnaloon in the presence of the troops and a large concourse of natives.

The recent defeat of the Soudan Arabs at Giniss appears to have been complete, for no armed force has been found north of Abu Fatmeh, and all the boats with supplies which had been sent down the river have been captured by a British steamer.

The negotiations between Sir H. D. Wolff and Mukhtar Pasha have commenced, but nothing is yet known as to their progress.

After much hesitation, M. de Freycinet has undertaken to form a new Cabinet at Paris, and it is understood that President Grévy intends to give it his official support by a special message to the Chambers.

The session of the Spanish Cortes has been suspended, and it is believed that a dissolution will immediately follow. The reported Carlist manifestations in the northern provinces are contradicted and it is believed that the leaders of that party are indisposed to provoke disturbance.

The 25th anniversary of the Emperor William's accession to the throne of Prussia was celebrated on Sunday at Berlin and throughout his dominions by religious services and other ceremonies.

Good progress has been made with the delimitation of the Afghan frontier, but owing to the severity of the weather operations are suspended for the winter. The members of the British and Russian Commissions are on very friendly terms.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J Oakshott, B C S	Lt-Col J Hay, B S C
Mr A F D Cunningham, C I E, B C S	Capt R V Philpotts, R Eng
Mr E J Kitts, B C S	Surg 2 de H Haig, B
Mr J S R Innes, B C S	Mr J J O'Flynn, M
Mr W A Newnham, B C S	Mr C H T Norford, M
Col C E Stewart, C M G, C I E, B S C	Col R Beatty, M Inf
Col M Hunter, B S C	Lt-Col T Higginson, M S C
	Mr G Hight, Bo

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr R Obbard, B C S, 18 mo	Capt C C Ellis, R B Eng, 183 days
Mr F Sills, B, 10 mo	
Mr G K Watts, B, 1 mo	Mr W S Haig, M, 2 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr C A Elliott, C S I, B C S	Mr C L C Cumming, M C S
Mr L E H Yates, B	Mr F S G Dene, M
Col J Sconce, B S C	Mr P G Scott, Bo
Col J W H Johnstone, B S C	Mr J H C Dunsterville, Bo
Lt-Col G Atkins, B S C	Major G R Hodgson, Bo S C
Capt J B Lynch, B S C	

TEAS.—The best are those of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY (Gold Medal), and they take the highest place at Calcutta Tea Sales. Samples, one ounce each, of four kinds of Choicest Teas sent to any part of India for 8 as., postage paid. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay & Poona.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

THE TACTICS OF THE NATIONALIST PARTY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times*, who appears to be well informed with regard to the movements and intentions of the Parnellites, writes :—Owing to the increase in the number of Mr. Parnell's followers, and the practical impossibility of summoning them for emergency meetings during the session, a large committee, representing fully all the political elements among Mr. Parnell's followers, will this year be formed to formulate the policy to be pursued from time to time during the session. As Parliament proceeds with business, and as it becomes necessary to decide upon the action to be taken on particular questions, the Irish Standing Committee will meet, discuss the subject, and agree on the course to be pursued. At the proper moment the decision will be communicated to the rank-and-file of the party and the solid vote of the Nationalist members cast accordingly. There will be smaller committees for the framing of Bills, and the selection of Irish members to serve on Committees of the House, and for other puposes of parliamentary organization as distinct from parliamentary policy. Mr. Parnell will be elected chairman and Mr. Justin McCarthy, M. P., will again occupy the position of sessional vice-chairman; but in all the other offices a representation of the new members of the party will be secured. Although so much public importance has been given to the Home Rule scheme, it is not anticipated by Irish members that the subject will make any definite progress in the parliamentary sense, during the coming session :—The various theories and suggestions for co operative action between the Nationalists and the Liberal party have been fully considered; but it has not been deemed necessary to charge the tactical policy in consequence. No alliance with Mr. Parnell's party has been proposed from any side of the House, and it is not deemed the business of the Irish parliamentary party to seek one, or to make any proposition to Parliament on the question of Home Rule, with a view of testing the measure of support likely to be given by the English and Scotch members to a scheme of self-government for Ireland. An intimation has been conveyed to important members of the Nationalist party to the effect that the Ministerial measure of local government reform for Ireland, while identical in principle with those to be proposed for England and Scotland, will yet be modified in its machinery for special adaption to Irish circumstances and Irish needs. No proposition for direct opposition to the Ministry is to be laid before the meeting of Irish members. The experienced men among Mr. Parnell's colleagues will not even suggest an amendment to the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, should it be definitely stated in the Speech that the subject of Irish local government will be dealt with. No opposition will be offered to the Government measure on Irish local government in its first stages :—It is understood that the Ministry propose to obtain the co-operation of the representative Irish land-owning classes in the new county boards, and it will be sought to amend this part of the measure by insisting upon the boards, being wholly elected by the rate payers, or at all events minimizing the direct representation of the landed classes should it be proposed. The control of the Irish constabulary will be raised on the country government measure, with a view of getting an expression from the House of Commons as to the placing of the local management of the police under the county authorities, subject to the supervision of the Executive. On these points, so far as opinion has been obtained, there is perfect agreement among the Nationalist party. No disposition exists, even in case of the rejection by the House of such amendments as may be deemed advisable, to unite with any other party in the House, with the object of defeating the Government proposals. On the contrary, a policy in favour in case of obtaining as much control as possible, and that as soon as possible, for Irish ratepayers in the local government of counties and making the best of what can be obtained until there is a chance of improving the law will further in the direction of popular control. The co-operation of the Nationalist members has been informally invited to an unofficial plan of raising the Home Rule question from the Liberal side of the House, on the consideration of the Address. Several pronounced and prominent Liberals are in favour of moving an amendment to the Address, expressing regret that, the time having arrived when it would be opportune to bring forward a scheme of national self-government for Ireland, Her Majesty has not been advised to recommend such a course to Parliament. The Liberals who advocate this course do so with a view of testing the strength of opinion as to the Home Rule question in the Commons, and of obtaining a parliamentary pronouncement from the Liberal leaders on the question. Attractive as such a course would seem from the Irish point of view, it has found little favour in Nationalist circles. It is held to be fraught with disadvantages, for even a parliamentary discussion would be an inadequate compensation. Supposing that the majority of the Liberal party—allowing for absentions of Moderate Liberals—succeeded, with the aid of the whole Nationalist strength, in carrying an amendment, the Government would be compelled either to resign or appeal to the country by a dissolution. Nationalist members are strongly of opinion that it would be bad policy to place the Liberals in power, unless by an express agreement as to the settlement of the Home Rule question, and a clear understanding as to the extent of Liberal proposals, and that then Nationalist support could only be given in case, on consideration of the scheme, it proved acceptable to Irish opinion. An appeal to the country on the Irish question is considered still more undesirable, as it might lead to an increased Conservative strength in the House of Commons. The writer concludes by saying that the session will be characterized by several debates on Irish subjects, and this irrespective of any question raised by the Government, or by the introduction of Irish Bills by the Nationalist members. Full advantage is to be taken, as at present determined, of the strength of the Irish party in raising debates on the condition of Ireland.

SIR JAMES STEPHEN ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

The *Times* has published two long letters from Sir James Stephen on the Irish question. He writes as one, who spends three or four months among the Irish people annually, and as an ex-Governor, but not a resident, and who has therefore had ample opportunities of seeing all the bright side of the Irish character. He does not write as a politician—his opinion happily excluding him from party politics—and he confines himself to the vital questions. What course, with reference to Home Rule in Ireland, is best for the United Kingdom and the British empire? What does that course involve? How can it be carried out? The answer to these questions appears to him to be clear enough, if the questions themselves are only properly stated and understood, and faced courageously, and, above all, calmly and without the use of exaggerated or irritating language. The total number of possible courses is, Sir James Stephen thinks, as follows :—1. The establishment of Ireland as an independent nation, like the United States. 2. The establishment of an independent Parliament in Ireland, with power to legislate for exclusively Irish questions, but controlled by guarantees from interfering in Imperial questions and from exceeding certain bounds in the matters on which it is to legislate. 3. The establishment of some kind of local government for Ireland other than, and not called, a Parliament, but possessing many of the attributes of a Parliament. 4. Doing nothing at all. 5. Re-enacting the Crimes Act and taking up Lord Spencer's work at the point at which he dropped it. Of the first, second, and third of these policies, the second only is at present put forward with any considerable show of argument, and the third is obviously only a weaker form of the second, and would in practice lead to it; but the second is only a weaker form of the first, and will lead to it inevitably. Considering the first of these courses Sir James Stephen mentions one circumstance which, he thinks, has not been sufficiently attended to. Ireland becoming an independent nation, Irishmen would become foreigners, domiciled, perhaps, in Great Britain, the colonies, or India, but still foreigners, and as such excluded from English careers and professions. How would any class of Irish people in any part of the world like this? To begin at the top, how would any of the following persons like to have to choose between ceasing to be Englishmen and ceasing to be Irishmen—Lord Dufferin, Lord Halsbury, Lord Fitzgerald, Lord Wolseley, Mr. Justice Mathew, Mr. Charles Russell, or Mr. Macnaghten? These may be exceptional cases. They are exceptions which prove a rule of which the application would be terribly wide. But if distinguished Irishmen did not like to lose their character as Englishmen, how would Englishmen like the presence in the midst of them of large masses of disaffected foreigners? The proposal to give independence subject to the provision of ample guarantees, Sir James Stephen considers monstrous and, fundamentally absurd. First, in general, guarantees are a mere mockery in cases in which the object in view requires the co-operation in good faith of two or more parties to an agreement. All cases in which guarantees are of use, are cases in which a particular definite evil is to be guarded against, which can be effectually remedied, if it happens. A perfect instance of the worthlessness to guarantees is found in the letter in which Mr. Labouchere stated what the Parnellites would accept.

In the second letter Sir James Stephen shows first the fundamental distinction between the position of Ireland and that of the colonies, the point of his argument being this :—The colonies have become substantially independent, or, at least, have had the power of becoming independent, placed in their hands, because this course was really regarded as the best for all parties, and not because they had set their hearts upon effecting objects hateful and disgraceful to England. The object for which the Irish Nationalists seek independence is to confiscate the property of the landlords, and to humiliate England and all Irishmen who have been friends to England. Coming to the question, what ought to be done for Ireland? Sir James Stephen suggests that the Crimes Act should be re-enacted, or such parts of it as experience has shown to be indispensable to the protection of life and property, and the Irish made to understand that, while any specific measures proposed by them will be considered on their merits, they must expect no deviation from the established course of constitutional legislation, and must not regard the surrender of the authority of Parliament as an open question. Among the arguments he advances, in support of this course is this, that "all the coercion which any one wishes to impose on the Irish, is a coercion not to murder, or wound, or blunder people, or to interfere with the exercise of common legal process." The question really at issue with respect to crime in Ireland is this; Which of two rival kinds of coercion is to prevail? Are the National League to govern according to their own views by coercing people to commit crimes, or are they themselves to be coerced not to commit crimes? When the matter is thus nakedly stated, can the answer be doubtful? Would any British statesman stand up and say boldly, "I advise that we should give up the notion of preventing the use of murder, deadly assaults, and maiming of men and cattle as the sanction of an unwritten law of which it is the avowed object to rob all Irish landowners of their property?" Yet this is what the proposition to establish an Irish Parliament really comes to. Indeed it goes further, for now only gives up the attempt to prevent crimes committed for this purpose, but gives the legal command of the country to those who commit them, and makes all resistance to their decrees criminal. So far from thinking that the course which he suggests would shut the door against all conciliatory measures, Sir James Stephen is of opinion that it would be eminently favourable to their discussion. The Irish members have only to say plainly what they want, to secure any amount of discussion. They have only to show a very moderate amount of reasonableness in demands to get them in a rational way. Suppose, for instance, it were thought wise that the Irish landlords should be enabled to sell and the Irish tenants to buy the land (a scheme on the merits of which Sir James Stephen says nothing), would not the arrangement have a much better chance of succeeding, if the tenants were made to understand that they were not going to get the land for nothing, and if both parties knew that there was a real, solid guarantee for the settlement of the price on the one hand and the payment of it on the other? The British Parliament might, if it was thought desirable, do this. An Irish Parliament most assuredly neither would nor could. Sir James Stephen says nothing as to what justice to Ireland requires to be done. He contents himself with saying that, whatever it is, the British Parliament ought to do it, and that till the Irish members have said plainly what they want, there is no need for an English Government to say more to them than this :—"You must not and you shall not set aside the law by systematic crime. Whatever you purpose we will discuss. What we believe to be just we will do, but threats can be answered only by warnings, and crimes by the punishment appointed for crimes."

LORD GREY ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

Lord Grey had a letter on the Irish question in the *Times*, on Jan. 6th. He says that, if the Irish were like the English and Scotch, ready to obey the law and anxious to do what is just to all classes, and promote the common welfare and prosperity of the United Kingdom, he would willingly recognize their right to be put on a footing of perfect equality with their fellow-subjects, on this side of the Irish Channel. But while they ostensiously proclaim their determination to be content with nothing short of the disruption of the empire; while we daily see that the power which the Nationalists (as they call themselves) possess in town councils, and in boards of guardians is systematically used to impede the measures of the Imperial Government, and to oppress all those who venture to refuse obedience to the League, it would be an act of childish folly to put more power into the hands of those, who would only use it to oppose more effectually the constituted authorities of the State, and to make the tyranny of the rival and illegal authority they have set up, more crushing than ever. Before we proceed even to consider the question of granting Ireland additonal powers of local government, common sense teaches us that, by some means or other, the obedience of the Irish people to the Queen and to the law, instead of to the League, must be secured. Observing that the present state of Ireland is a consequence of the manner in which Irish affairs have been conducted, of momentous social changes made avowedly in violation of what used to be regarded as sound principles of legislation, and to gratify the wishes and the passions of the people, Lord Grey holds that the first of all objects to be aimed at—one which must by some means or other be accomplished, if we would have the slightest hope of raising Ireland out of its present misery—is to re-establish the authority of the law for the protection of all peaceable subjects of the Queen. Security for men's persons and property must be obtained before any real improvement in the condition of the Irish people can be possible. But it does not at all follow that the same means for attaining this end must be employed, as those resorted to by the late Ministers. The first, at all events, of the Coercion Acts passed at their instance were needlessly oppressive and ill-devised for effecting their object as the concessions by which they were accompained, in were for increasing the welfare of the distressed population. The later Acts, which were passed after the Phœnix Park murders, seem to have been framed with greater skill, and to have been more successful in putting down violence than the previous ones. Still, Lord Grey would regret to see the re-enactment of even these without a careful inquiry whether some better means of enforcing obedience to the law might not be found; though he thinks it would be the greatest of errors to shrink from again resorting to all the provisions of the former Acts which can be shown to be really needful in order to put down outrages and to assert effectually the authority of the law.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Times*, says that the tyranny of the National League is becoming more terrible as its power increases and its impunity is undisturbed. No class or person is exempt from it. A few examples which are stated on the highest authority may serve to illustrate the existing state of society. Names are advisedly withheld, but are known. Fifteen years ago a landlord in the county Kerry evicted a tenant from a farm. It was let without difficulty to another tenant, who has since remained in occupation. Last Sunday three weeks, he was summoned before the local branch of the National League and ordered to give up his farm. He refused to do so, and was then told he would be boycotted. Terrified at the thought of the consequences he consulted some friends and the result was that he told the League he would give up the far

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 26.

REUTER'S regular list of London Stock exchange quotations were unaltered yesterday, with the exception of a decline of ⅛ in Consols to 99⅞, the result probably of the somewhat unsettled state of affairs in Eastern Europe.

In the London general produce markets there was an advance of 6d. in Bombay and 9d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed, but otherwise no movement.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet, with sales of 8,000 bales, including 400 Surats. Spot prices were all unchanged, but Americans to arrive were 1-16d. to 5-64d. lower, and from New York ready Cotton comes 1-16 cent., futures 9 points lower for May delivery. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Two day's receipts	28,000	14,000	23,000
Three days' do.	49,000	21,000	37,000
Total since 1st Sept	3,974,000	4,016,000	3,875,000

The way in which the figures during the past few days have been recovering lost ground is evidently restoring the belief in large crop estimates, which a short time ago was beginning to waver in the face of comparitively light supplies.

Our Cotton market here to-day has been very weak, with a further partial decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Good Broach for March has been done at Rs. 200, which is 1-16d. worse than the Liverpool quotation of 4¾d. per lb. delivered terms for Fine. Bengals are very steady for ready delivery, especially such Cotton as would pass on arbitration, of which sellers are few. Omras meet almost no demand, and it is difficult to give an exact quotation.

WHEAT is firm but unchanged, and the same may be said of Seeds, which are not in active request, although very firmly held by sellers.

FREIGHTS do not improve in any way. We have heard of no engagements of any importance, and the following quoted rates may be taken as to a great extent nominal :—

	Ready.
Liverpool	15 Cotton
London	16-1 Do.
Continent	17-6
Open Charter	17-6
Dunkirk	17-6
Antwerp	17-6
Trieste Venice	20 to 22-6 @ 2

EXCHANGE.—The advice through Reuter of special allotments of Council drafts having been made in London yesterday to the extent of £150,000 at 1s. 6d. has been to a certain extent a strengthening influence, and private bills are quoted 1-32d higher. On the other hand the indication it affords of the determination on the part of Government to go on meeting the market at the level of 1s. 6d. per rupee is sufficient evidence that no material rise can be calculated upon in the immediate future. The amount Government have to place between now and the end of the financial year in addition to silver imports makes up for any possible improvement in our export trade in the interval, and the only hope of a rise rests on possible advices from America. Closing rates for ready bills are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s 5 31-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight.....	1s. 6¼ d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ,, ...	1s. 6 7-32d.	,,
Francs ,, ,, ,, ...	1-91	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm at Rs. 97 11-16s. for ready and Rs. 97⅜ for February delivery. Fours-and-a-half are still at Rs. 100¼.

SHARES.—Spinning and Weaving Mills are all firmer on the strength of the downward tendency in the raw material, but in other shares there is no change worthy of note.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	722½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	821x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	567½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	262
National Bank of India.....	37,3.8	250		5 pct	110

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	970
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500 Rs. 50		455
Albert Ginning Co. ...	100	500	500 Rs. 45		420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100 Rs. 175		1,130
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400 Rs. 2		285
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000 Rs. 25		540
Brij's Cawnpore P. Co. Ld.	500	200	20 Rs. 16		170
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125 ..		220
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,880	1,880 Rs. 600		795
Dhoollera P. & G. Co..	5 0	300	300	12	165xd
East India Press Co..	700	1,000	1,000 Rs. 130		1,375
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8 500 Rs. 150		2,625
French Press Co. ...	300	500	500 Rs. 45		625
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500 Rs. 25		500
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500 Rs. 40		390
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	250 Rs. 10		250
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125 ..		132½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400 ..		412½
New Borar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500 ..		570
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500 ..		3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125 ..		147½
Prince of W. Press ..	600	500	100 Rs. 30		570
Sabapathy Press Co.. Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	500 Rs. 75		450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75 Rs. 7		640
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000 Rs. 10		1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500 ..	2	51
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000 Rs. 2		750

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.c.	201 / 150
Badhan, Pile &Co. Ld.	2,000	100	100 Rs. 18		142
Bapty Co., Ld.....	2,625	200	165 Rs. 10		193
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100 2-3p.c		75
Do. New Issue.	500	100	37½ 2-3p.c		7575
Bombay Land & Building Co. Ld. ...	300	500	100	6 p.c.	
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	50	500	500	15 p. ct.	703
Bombay Saw Mills ...	60	1,000	1,000	..	3.0
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100 Rs. 8		105
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	30	3,675
Do. (2nd Issue)...	1,000	62	375	60	880
Do. (3rd Issue).....	1,000	62	375	..	845
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	930
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	6 p.c.	104
Cush Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	23
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100		114
Indian guarantee suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 25	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	..	..	20
Karrachee Ice Co., Ld.	600	500	300	35	321
Kurrachee Lighter age Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36 p. a	330
Koup & Co. Ld.....	4,000	200	175	Rs. 261	330
Mechanic&Build ng Co	4,000	50	22	3½	8
Napier Hotel Co. ...	300	100	100	9 p.ct.	100
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 & 7	68 to 70
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	200	200		2
Pearse and Co., Ld. ...	1,000	100	100	8 p. a.	91
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	313½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1.62
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs 18	78
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	10	100	Rs. 8	8
Telephone Co., Ld. ..	19,200	25	2	Re. 1	12½d
Treacher & Co., Ld. ...	2,000	50	500	Rs. 110	1,150
Thacker & Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	175
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	1,500	100	12 p.c.	140
M. Mody & Co., Ld ..	2,000	200	200	..	205

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Kashgar, 1,514 tons, Captain F Speak, sailed yesterday for China with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Zambesi, 1,540 tons, Captain F Cole, arrived in harbour on the 25th inst. from Hongkong (6th Jan), with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Brenda, 1,073 tons, Captain J Merrifield, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport (25th Dec), with a cargo of Railway materials. The vessel is consigned to Cursetjee and Eduljee.

THE Austro Hung Lloyd's Co's steam-ship Elektra, 2,011 tons, Captain G Ragusin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (5th Jan), with a general cargo, 15 first class and 17 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line steam-ship Clan Maclean, 1,496 tons, Captain J Schofield, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (23rd Dec), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Catch Pole, Mrs Clifton and 2 children, Mr French, Captain Campbell, Mr Gordon, and Miss Valleria.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Euphrates, 499 tons, Captains H Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (23rd Jan), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—M J Henderson, Col and Mrs Grant, Major Istrahan, Gunner Merriman, wife and 5 children, Mr and Mrs Bowen and 88 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
25	Zambesi (s)	Cole	Hongkong, Jan. 6.
26	Clan Maclean (s).	Schofield ..	Glasgow, Dec. 23.
	Brenda (s)	Merrifield ..	Newport, Dec. 25.
	Euphrates (s)	Jones	Kurrachee, Jan. 23.
	Gwalior (s)	Harris	Brindisi, Jan. 4.
	Elektra (s)	Ragusin	Trieste, Jan. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
26	Arabia (s)	Rothwell ..	Busreh.
	Cutch (s)	Baker	Cutch& Porebunder
	Peishwa (s)	Carson	Coast & Calcutta.
	I.M.Tenasserim(s)	Wilson.....	Kurrachee.
	Kashgar (s)	Speak	China.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—Steamer Elektra, for China.

" Clan Ogilvie, for Liverpool and Perim.
" Euphrates, for K. Coasts and Kurrachee.
" Pachumba, for Busreh via Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 26.

FROM LONDON.

Joseph Arbib s—5 cases stationery, Abdul Hussen Keekabhoy.

Peshawur s—40 cases aniline dye, C Macdonald and Co; 10 cases eau-de-cologne, D Premchund; 11 cases varnish and 15 cases emerald dry color, T Farjoolabhoy; 27 cases sherry, champagne and port, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 286 cases sherry, pale ale and cider, Treacher and Co; 105 cases port and sherry, D Cowasjee.

Thames s—6 cases station ry, Abdul Hussen Keekabhoy.

Ancona s—50 cases whisky, Phipson and Co.

Cascapedia s—3 cases loaded cartridges, Essoofally Mamedally.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—12 packages sewing machines, H A Geyer and Co; 4 cases aniline dye, C Macdonald and Co; 510 bundles iron sheets, Vally Cosman; 50 kegs disinfecting powder and 125 drums linseed oil, A H Chandabhoy.

Persia s—50 cases copper sheets, Thos H Moore and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Manilla s—15 cases liqueurs, 90 cases vermouth, Treacher and Co; 233 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 100 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co; 345 cases brandy and vermouth, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla s—90 cases claret and 70 cases brandy, Treacher and Co; 1 hogshead sherry, C H B Forbes and Co; 70 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla s—12 cases wine, Nowrojee Jamsetjee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 25th January 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·920
Temperature of the Air	72·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	63·7
Dew Point	58·4
Relative humidity of Air	0 618
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10).	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ..	78·3
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.) ...	67·8
General Directions of Wind*	NE, NNW, NW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	296

* From midnight to midnight

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 23.

Luard, Capt, Bo Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Corps, on duty, from Delhi.

JANUARY 25.

Stewart, Brig-Gl, Ms Qr-mr Gl, on duty, from Delhi.

JANUARY 26.

Mosby, Maj Bl 3-Sikhs, proceeding on furlough, from Delhi.

Nolan, Surg-Maj, Bo M Dept, from leave, from —

Hughes, M Gl, Bl R A, on leave, from —

Warden, Col, Bo S C, on furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 26.

Hughes, M Gl, Bl R A, on leave, to Calcutta.

Hope, Maj, Ms A A Gl, on duty, to Ootacamund.

Turner, Lt, 16th Bo N I, from leave to Surat.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS,
By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 27th January, 1886.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps from this date, and posted to Companies as follows ;—Vols R Menesse, E V Hantelmann, to B Company.

By order.
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"EUREKA"
SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.
GIVE PERFECT SIGHT.
KEEP THE EYES BEAUTIFULLY COOL.
STRENGTHEN THE WEAK.
PRESERVE THE STRONG.
ASSIST THE AGED.

PRESCRIBED by the Principal Surgeon Oculists in England, America, and India, and pronounced by the Faculty as the best in the world. Pamphlet "How to Preserve the Sight," with instructions, prices and testimonials, gratis on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
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13, Old Court House Street, and No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL THE LEADING EXHIBITIONS.
LONDON "INVENTIONS EXHIBITION" 1885.
GOLD MEDAL.
WITH FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
(THE ONLY FIRM OF THAT NAME THAT OBTAINED A GOLD MEDAL.)

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month.

Plain Square ..... Rs. 792
Sympathetic Square..... " 864
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs).. " 1,500
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of "SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE" IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—

Plain Square Piano ..... Rs. 35·0 per month for 24 months.
Sympathetic Square ..... " 38·0 " "
Boudoir (on three Legs)..... 70·0 " "
Tin Lined Case..... Rs. 25 Extra."

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION,
at Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
Poona : 1, East St. Bombay : 43, Esplanade Road.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL.

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

**. AGENTS WANTED.

SASSOON INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY BOMBAY.
(TWO DOORS FROM WATSON'S HOTEL.)
FOUNDED OCTOBER 1847.

THIS Society, ESTABLISHED for the DIFFUSION of SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY, and MECHANICAL KNOWLEDGE, possesses a Library containing upwards of 10,000 books, to which the best new works are being constantly added. The Reading Room is well supplied with the illustrated and other papers including the CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and PUNJAB papers, and the best Magazines are also provided for the use of Members.

SUBSCRIPTION :—Life Members, Rs. 150 ; Ordinary Members, Rs. 6 per quarter. Visitors to Bombay are allowed the use of the Reading Room on payment of Rs. 2 per month, or 8 annas per week.

A LIST OF NEW BOOKS RECEIVED IS PUBLISHED IN THIS COLUMN EVERY MONDAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ADDISON—December 24, at Elm Park gardens, the wife of Captain G W Addison, R E., of a daughter.

BAKER—December 27, at Redcar, the wife of Captain J V V Baker, R A. of a son.

CARFRAE—December 31, Plympton, the wife of Captain C M Carfrae, Gordon Highlanders, of a son.

GLENMORRIS—December 31, at Bangor Castle, county Down, Lady Clanmorris, of a son.

DOLPHIN—December 27, at Queenstown, the wife of Major H E Dolphin, R A., of a son.

DUGDALE—Dec 27, at Leamington, the wife of H C Dugdale, 16th Lancers, of a son.

GOSSET—Dec 24th, at Newcastle, the wife of Captain Fred Gosset, R E of a daughter.

HALL—Dec 30, Wellington, Somerset, the wife of the Rev E S Hall, M A Chaplain of Quetta, of a daughter.

HOBART—Dec 25, the wife of Captain O Hobart, RMLI., of a son.

HOPKINS—Dec 22, at Blackheath, the wife of Captain F B Hopkins, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—PRYOR—Dec. 23, at Esher, Major W. C Anderson, R. A, to Mary, daughter of Felix Pryor, Esq.

ARBUTHNOT—MURE—Dec 22, at Edinburgh, R. G. Arbuthnot, Esq, to Helen Mary, youngest daughter of Sir W Muir, K C S I.

BOND—Fitzgerald—Dec 30, at Framington Pigot Frank Bond, Esq, to Alice Fanny, third daughter of Major W R Fitz gerald, R A.

GRAVES—Hartley—Dec 28, at Cheadle-Hulme, George C Graves, M A to Edith A daughter of F R Hartley, Esq of Cheadle-Hulme.

MOULE—CAUTLEY—Dec. 29, at York, Charles W. Moule, to Mary Dora, youngest daughter of the late Lieut-Colonel Cautley, Bengal Cavalry.

DEATHS.

BURTON—Dec. 26, at Redhill, Charles Burton, Lieut-Colonel Madras Army, retired, aged 75.

LAURIE—Jan. 1, at Kensington, Julia Susan, widow of Colonel John Laurie, R. A., aged 80.

MACLAVERTY—Dec 25, at Aldershot, Alexander J., beloved son of Major a. J. Maclaverty, R. A.

MAYNE—Dec. 25, at Ryde, William Taylor Mayne, Esq., aged 55.

WAUD—Dec. 23, at Ryde, Lieut Colonel E Waud, aged 79.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HASTINGS—January 20, at Abottabad, the wife of Colonel F E Hastings, 2nd Sikhs, of a daughter.

PHILLIPS—January 19, at Khushrubagh, Allahabad, the wife of James Phillips, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MULLINS—January 23, at 2, Colonelganse, Allahabad, Peter Patrick Percival, second son of Enoch Fisher Mullins, Senior Examiner, Government Press, aged 8 years, 6 months, and 15 days.

WATKINS—January 19, at Mussoorie, Noel Christopher infant son of the Rev. Oscar D Watkins, aged 2½ days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1886.

MR. BOURKE'S statement in the House of Commons on Monday night makes it clear that the concert of Europe is being brought to bear upon Greece to persuade her to disarm. This same concert of Europe is or was Mr. Gladstone's favourite instrument for the solution of Eastern problems, albeit that no statesman of our time has found greater difficulty in making use of it. We shall see before long if he and the Liberal party are able to approve of the purpose to which it is being directed by Lord Salisbury. Meantime there is little obscurity about the chief features in the situation in South-Eastern Europe. Greece and Servia, though they have no positive objects in common, were from the first united in their desire to take advantage of the difficulties created by the movement for the union of Eastern Roumelia with Bulgaria. The Servian invasion of Bulgaria was undertaken with a view of extorting territorial compensation for the aggrandisement of the Principality which had been involved in a union of the two Bulgarias. A Greek invasion, if it takes place, will also be directed towards securing territorial compensation, but the compensation sought for would be exacted directly from Turkey. But it is a leading point in the case of the Greeks, as it was a leading point in the case of the Servians, that what they ask for is asked for by way of re-adjusting a balance of power which has been disturbed by the aggrandisement of Bulgaria. *This does not make the attitude of Greece* any the less inimical to Turkey, nor does it *make it any the more acceptable* to the Powers, whose best efforts, ostensibly at all *events, have for the past four months* been directed towards localising the *disturbances in European* Turkey. Servia has been rudely discouraged in her attempt *to apply the theory* of a re-adjustment of the balance of power in the face of a competitor who had the advantage not only of a better cause than hers, but of finer battalions and better generalship. Her chances of success would have been greater if she had chosen another field for her strategy than the defiles of the Bulgarian highlands. Macedonia was within equally easy reach, and there she would have had to deal with the Turks, embarrassed by events in Eastern Roumelia, and crippled in the lands adjacent to the Greek frontier by the movements for which the Greeks were already preparing. But the fates, not intending that the Servians should win, suffered them to be the dupes of foolish counsels, even before they suffered them to be led to disaster by incompetent generals. All thought of the advantage of acting in concert with the Greeks seems to have been absent from their minds. They kept on good terms with the power whom they are pleased to deem their secular enemy ; they assailed their brethren ; they forgot to enlist allies. Whatever strength there is in the position of the Porte at this time is derived mainly from the unwisdom of Servia and Greece in passing by an opportunity for concerted attack. The Bulgarian question is disposed of, for a time at all events, and if Greece now attack the Porte the latter will have only one enemy to repel instead of three, as it would have had two months ago.

The only feasible explanation of the slowness of the Greeks to take advantage of the opportunity which the outbreak at Philippopolis gave them is that they were not ready for it. But they have made full use of the interval in preparing to enforce their claims. Six weeks ago the Chamber at Athens voted a loan of a hundred million drachmas, the army was mobilized, and according to the most recent news active preparations for war have been made on all hands. At the present moment eighty thousand troops are under arms, ready to cross the frontier into Epirus. The proceeds of the recent loan, it is said, will suffice to maintain an army in the field during the whole of the current year. Apparently then, Greece has never been in so good a position for advancing her claims as now, unless it was when the embarrassments of Turkey at the height of the Bulgarian crisis improved the chances of any enemy who might choose to attack her. The champions of Greece find pleasure in recording that even the eighty thousand men who are waiting to cross the frontier do not represent by any means the whole of her military strength. But the forty thousand men who constitute the army of the second line, and the hundred thousand men registered as a territorial army, need not have a place in any calculation of the forces with which the Turks would have to deal. Desperate as is the financial condition of the Porte it would have no great difficulty in assembling upon the Greek frontier a force equal in efficiency if not in numbers to that which the patriotism of the Greek Chamber has put into the field. But to judge from the intimation conveyed to the Greek Government by the British Minister the other day the first shot, if it is fired at all, is more likely to be fired at sea than on land. It is against an attack upon the Turkish fleet that the Greeks have been warned, and the sudden departure of the Greek fleet for an unknown destination on Sunday gives colour to the anticipation. What its fighting capacity is the world has yet to learn, for the traditions of Canaris are not more enlightening in regard to the Greek navy of to-day than the traditions of Thermopylæ are as to the Greek army. But if the evidence of Mr. Henri Houssaye, an enthusiastic Philhellene, who writes in the *Revue des deux Mondes* this month, may be accepted, Admiral Hobart Pasha would be opposed by a foe whom he could not afford to despise. The Greek fleet, M. Houssaye admits, is not strong in numbers. It comprises only three ironclads, a dozen vessels of various sizes in wood and iron, and a squadron of small gunboats newly constructed. It is thus inferior to the Turkish fleet. But the nautical qualities of the Greek sailors and the skill of their officers would compensate, we are told, for any numerical inferiority. And moreover we are told that there is the torpedo, just as before the war of 1870 we were told that there was the mitrailleur, and with these the Greeks flatter themselves that they will play havoc amongst Admiral Hobart's ironclads. But then, as Admiral Hobart's recent pamphlet showed, the torpedo has small terror for him.

The Greeks, however, have been told that an attack upon the Turkish fleet cannot be permitted, and that such a measure would call down upon them the displeasure of the Powers, and the presence upon their coast of a British squadron. There is no sign as yet that the warning has had any effect upon them. Nor is it likely that they will give way, except under very strong pressure. They have a memory as well as a future, and it is because they have a memory that they find it so difficult to attend upon the future for which Lord Beaconsfield told them they could afford to wait. They cannot afford to wait with a hundred thousand men under arms. They cannot afford to repeat to no purpose the experiment upon which they embarked in 1877, when they assembled sixty thousand soldiers only to dismiss them to their homes when England and France promised them that they should secure as much by letting Turkey alone as they could have gained by invading her territory. It is the memory of 1877 which presses so severely upon the Greeks now, and which makes them so reluctant to retire even at the bidding of the Great Powers. They yielded to the pacific advice of the Powers then, and in return for their complaisance they obtained less than half the territory which was assured to them in the Treaty of Berlin. This time they have not even the promises of their greater neighbours to encourage them to moderation. Looking at the matter from the Greek point of view it is easy enough to understand the provoking obstinacy with which the Greek Government are resisting the pressure that is being put upon them. It would require rather more courage for a Greek Minister to order the disbandment of the levies than to advise his sovereign to declare war. The feeling at Athens seems to be that at all cost Greece must enforce her claim. For it is not against Turkey alone that she has to act. As M. Houssaye puts it, with little exaggeration, the real enemies of the Greeks at this time are not the Turks but the Slavs. It was in this view that in the first instance the rising in Roumelia prompted the Greek Government to ask for nothing more than the re-establishment of the *status quo ante bellum*. When the Bulgarians gained their point and proved the re-establishment of the *status quo* to be impossible, then and only then did they advance their claim for territorial compensation. Envy and uncharitableness towards their Slav competitors may seem to have a large part in shaping the policy of the Greeks, but even this does not obscure the fact that they have been put off with only half the concessions which the Congress of Berlin guaranteed them, and if their case is put forward in England with the same pressure as it was six years ago, Lord Salisbury would have to contend against a striking manifestation of Philhellenic *sentiment. It takes much to make* a naval demonstration popular in these days, and *it would be easy to persuade people* that the demonstration was made in deprecation of a *movement which has strong* claims upon English sympathy.

THE proposals of the Government *in regard* to Ireland are of course to be introduced forthwith. They will evidently include a new Coercion Bill, and a measure of County Government, differing in certain respects from that which it is intended to apply to England and Scotland. It is understood that the Conservative Ministry desire to give a direct representation to the landlord class, with a view to minimise the influence of the elected representatives of the general ratepayers. The *Times* gives an evidently communicated paper, which sets forth the policy the Irish party will pursue in regard to the Ministry. They will not now raise the question of Home Rule, regarding it as premature and profitless, although they have been urged to do so by certain Radicals. They will endeavour to enlarge the scope of the measure of local self-government offered, but if they fail they will accept what is given as an instalment, which they will use in organising the country to press for a more complete measure. They do not consider that they could gain anything by restoring the Liberals to power until Mr. Gladstone induces the Party to declare distinctly in favour of some measure of self-government. The complication of the difficulty by the inclusion of a Coercion Bill in the Government proposals, may change their view as to the policy of delaying to vote for the Liberals. Mr. Gladstone himself, according to an apparently authorised announcement, does not desire to resume office until his party has defined its intentions with regard to the Irish question. If this be the case, the Ministry may hope to survive for some time longer, for it is not likely that the differences of opinion prevailing in the Liberal ranks will disappear for months to come.

THE member for Aberdeen has seen fit to withdraw his amendment to the address, condemning the annexation of Upper Burma. Doubtless when he came to learn the real nature of the step that has been taken, he saw that it was quite unnecessary to bring the question in its present phase into Parliamentary discussion. The Proclamation of annexation was avowedly issued by the Viceroy for diplomatic reasons ; by which we are of course to understand that it was deemed advisable to give formal interment to any foreign claims which might conceivably be founded on the entangling engagements that Theebaw so foolishly negotiated with France and other continental Powers. A clean sweep having been made of any possible claims of that kind, and Burma being incorporated in the Empire, the question of the form of Government to be set up therein is now a matter which concerns the British Government alone, and it will be for the Viceroy to decide at Mandalay what arrangements are most likely to produce satisfactory results for India and Burma.

COMMUNICATIONS have been addressed by the Government of India to the Government of Bombay with a view to the immediate organisation of the necessary machinery for assessing the incomes liable to the new tax. This Government has given the matter prompt attention, and steps have been taken to carry out the intentions of the Supreme Government.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, JAN. 8.

THE Government has determined, with, as I think, unnecessary sensitiveness on the score of its own position as representing only a minority of the House of Commons, to begin the regular work of the Session at an unusually early date ; and it is now settled that the Queen's Speech shall be delivered on the 21st inst. The country did not require Parliament to get into harness so soon, but was, to all appearance, perfectly content to go on quietly under the rule of the Salisbury Government till the usual date for the commencement of legislative business. However, there is a strong militant spirit now animating the chiefs of the Conservative party, and, having regard to the taunts that have been addressed to them by the more reckless of their opponents, Ministers are eager to meet their enemies on the floor of the House of Commons and try conclusions with them there. Apparently, this unexpected eagerness of the Conservatives to come to close quarters has greatly disconcerted the Opposition, who are still all at sixes and sevens, and have not made up their minds to adopt any definite plan of action. The Press Association announces that no amendment will be moved to the Address, though Mr. Gladstone will take advantage of the opportunity to express in general terms his views on the subject of Home Rule. This lame and impotent conclusion to all the boastful talk in which the *Daily News* has indulged about the Conservative Ministry being placed at Mr. Gladstone's mercy, has been forced upon the Liberal leader by the split in his own camp and the failure of his negotiations with Mr. Parnell. The Irish leader is far too shrewd a man to lend himself to the accomplishment of Mr. Gladstone's ambition, without having first made sure of getting his own terms as the price of his consent to put the Liberals back into office. Now, he must have clearly realized within the last few weeks the fact that Mr. Gladstone is quite powerless to give him Home Rule. Three-fourths of the Liberal party would rise in revolt if any scheme for effecting the dismemberment of the United Kingdom were laid before the House of Commons by the member for Midlothian, and any precipitate action, therefore, on Mr. Parnell's part to secure the prize which, in his first moments of triumph after the results of the general election, he fancied was already within his reach, would merely have the effect of creating a formidable Parliamentary coalition composed of the whole Conservative party and a majority of the Liberals. Now, such a coalition would crush all the hopes of the Home Rulers. It has always been Mr. Parnell's game to play off one of the English parties against the other, and to make use of them both in turn. Hitherto, these tactics have been attended with singular success ; but all his chances of gaining any more concessions would be placed in jeopardy if, yielding to impatience, the Irish leader were to commit himself to declaring war against any Government which would not immediately grant Home Rule to Ireland. The consequence is that Mr. Parnell has found it necessary to restrain the exuberance of his Parliamentary followers, and to let it be understood that he does not expect to get Home Rule from the present Parliament, and that he is quite prepared to give Lord Salisbury's Government fair play, and to discuss, without prejudice, whatever Ministerial proposals may be made for settling the Irish question. This resolution of the Parnellites cuts the ground from under Mr. Gladstone's feet ; and, however unwillingly the late Prime Minister feels himself obliged to acquiesce in the retention of office by the Tory Ministry for some little time longer. Of course, he will now bind up all his energies to the task of coming to terms with the Parnellites, and will use every art to overcome the unwillingness of moderate Liberals to aid him in contracting an alliance with the Home Rulers. But I have great hopes that he will fail to gain his end. He has shown himself very indiscreet in the advocacy

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

In the House of Lords last night Lord Salisbury promised to introduce the proposals of the Government in regard to Ireland immediately.

THE ANNEXATION OF BURMA.

In the Commons Dr. Hunter, the member for Aberdeen, withdrew his amendment condemning the annexation of Upper Burma.

THE CONDITION OF THE AGRICULTURISTS.

Mr. J. W. Barclay, the Liberal member for Forfarshire, proposed an amendment urging the necessity of improving the condition of agriculturists, which the Commons negatived by 211 against 183 votes. The Parnellites voted against the Government.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

The Hon'ble R. Bourke, Under Secy. for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question, said that, at the instance of the British Government, six of the Great Powers had sent a Collective Note to Greece, requesting her to disarm, and adding that any naval attack on the part of Greece against Turkey cannot be permitted. No reply, he said, had yet been received from the Greek Government.

BERLIN, JAN. 25.

A German ironclad has been ordered to the Pireus.

AFFAIRS IN BURMAH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

MADALAY, JAN. 26.

On January 13th, 170 of the Welsh Fusiliers, and 85 of the 12th Madras Infantry, with 50 mounted Burmans, attacked Prince Moung Hmat's force of 500 muskets and 1,500 spears and daos, at Kadoe Konityna, 20 miles south east of Montahobo Shwaybo. The enemy was strongly fortified in a pagoda, with five foot wall shelter, but were driven out by our fire into the thick jungle, losing their leader, Boh Thoung, and 40 men killed. Our troops took the wounded and prisoners back to the baggage guard and then continued pursuit, but the enemy had dispersed. Our casualties are, Lieutenant Colonel Simpson, 12th Madras Infantry, severely wounded in the face; Lieutenants Carnegy and Gwynne, wounded in the leg; Flaherty and Penderleath, slightly; Gould, dangerously; one sepoy wounded; Colonel Simpson and Gwynne were shot down by the first volley. Major Williamson took command. Lieut. Carnegy, though wounded, fought on this, the fifth action, of Simpson's column. They have no tents, their shoes are worn out, and supplies gone.

General Prendergast and Colonel Bengough left for Shwaybo, with an escort, this morning. General White commands Mandalay.

Major Stead, 11th Bengal Infantry, Commanding Pagan, reports an engagement on the 19th an Pagan; 2 dacoits were killed and the rest fled. Our loss one private, 8th King's, killed.

The villagers of Chinboo, under Roman Catholic Priest Leconte, with arms supplied by the British, attacked a strong party of dacoits who had looted and threatened them. Many dacoits were killed, and much plunder recovered.

Prince Kyoonyo, the head of rebels at Sagaine, has been killed by men sent out secretly by the Hlaythin Atwin Woon, member of the Hloot. They professed friendship, presented arms and ammunition, then at night caused a disturbance and shot the princes, and escaped to Mandalay.

General Prendergast condemns the late proceedings of the Provost Marshal.

Mandalay and vicinity quieter. The General will probably remain in command of the Mandalay Garrison.

Colonel Mesurier has established a military station opposite Minhlah to suppress dacoity.

ESCAPE OF DACOITS FROM JAIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 26.

Three dacoits, out of 30 prisoners at Allanmyo, broke out of the station cage when the Mahomedan sentry opened the door. He resisted, but was overpowered and cut down, and has since died. The dacoits took three guns belonging to Burmese policemen. They first bolted, but joined in the pursuit when led by the customs officer. Two of the runaways were recaptured near the hills. The third escaped with a gun. The Native Infantry turned out rather late, but prevented other prisoners from escaping.

The latest accounts from Shoaygyeen report that the rebels are hemmed in by three forces. It is believed that they will try to effect their escape into the Shan States.

The official estimate of the rice crop shows that there remains an exportable surplus of a million tons. Dacoit bands *have affected the reaping* operations in three districts, causing damage in sixteen thousand acres. The want of labour in Upper Burma has been remedied by the cultivators and their families making greater personal exertions. A larger number of Madrassee coolies are also employed.

THE INCOME-TAX BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 26.

A requisition, signed by a large number of native gentlemen, has been submitted to the sheriff of Calcutta, calling for a public meeting on the 28th instant, to discuss the Income-tax Bill. The Government have, however, informed the Chambers of Commerce that the passing of the Bill cannot be delayed even for a fortnight owing to the Viceroy's departure for Burma, and for other reasons. As the provisions objected to by the mercantile community have been amended, and the only moot point is the tax upon securities, which Government cannot reconsider, there is no reason to delay passing the Bill commensurate with the advantages to be derived from having the matter settled soon.

THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, after a pilgrimage to Pooree, starts for his own capital on Monday evening.

MR. EDWIN ARNOLD.

Mr. Edwin Arnold has left Calcutta for Colombo, to prosecute further researches into Buddhism. He purposes, it is said, publishing sketches of his travels on this occasion, under the title of "India Revisited."

THE BELLARY BRANCH OF THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 26.

Colonel Stanton, Director General of Railways, is here, one of the principal objects of his visit being to complete arrangements for the purchase of the Bellary Branch of the Madras Railway by the Southern Mahratta Company.

THE BELLARY CLUB CASE.

Your readers will probably remember the Bellary Club case, in which Mr. Gompertz, of the Revenue Survey, was expelled from the Bellary Club by the committee, because he had published in a pamphlet certain correspondence with Mr. Goldingham, another member. Mr. Gompertz filed an action against the Committee in the District Court, but Mr. Grahame, Judge, after a long trial, dismissed the case. Against that judgment Mr. Gompertz appealed to the Madras High Court, and leading counsel were engaged on either side. Yesterday judgment was given by the Chief Justice and Muthu Swamy Iyer. The Court reversed the decision of the Lower Court and declared that the appellant was wrongfully expelled by the defendants, and their lordships ordered the defendants to restore the appellant's name to the list of members of the Bellary Club, each party to pay their costs in the original case, but the appellant to have the costs of appeal.

IMPENDING ENQUIRY INTO THE ADMINISTRATION OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 26.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have memorialized the Secretary of State for India with regard to the impending enquiry into the administration of India. The memorial says the memorialists believe that during the present session of Parliament a committee will be appointed to enquire into the adminstration of India during the period this country has been directly administered by the Crown; that in so important a matter where the administration of an Empire is brought under trial, where the verdict to be arrived at will attract the attention of large masses of our native fellow subjects, and where the gravest problems of Government will have to be considered, it is desirable that the enquiry shall be judicial in tone, and wholly impartial. While memorialists admit the great value of the testimony that may be given before any Select Parliamentary Committee as to the practical working of the machinery of government in this country by Indian officials, who may bring to the giving of such testimony a record of wide experience and eminent service, still the fact that they can only bear such witness to labours in which they have borne an honourable share disqualifies them for the task of taking a direct part in an enquiry into the working of the India Act.

Your memorialists would therefore represent that in the constitution of any select Parliamentary Committee which may be formed, it should be the endeavour of the Secretary of State to secure that the Committee shall be composed of persons who have had no official connection, direct or indirect, with the Indian administration. There are many subjects affecting the course and character of the administration in India, upon which your memorialists would desire to place their views before such a committee, but they consider the present is not a fitting opportunity for the expression of such views. Your memorialists accordingly pray that in moving for the appointment of a Select Parliamentary Committee, the Secretary of State will endeavour to secure that the enquiry shall be impartial and unbiassed, and with this view will exclude from the said Committee all persons who may at any time have held office in India. Further, your memorialists crave that notice be given them of the appointment of such Committee, and time and opportunity afforded them for placing before the said Committee such representation as to the course and character of the administration in India as may be deemed by them to be necessary.

BIRTHDAY FESTIVITIES AT BHOWNUGGER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGER, TUESDAY.

His Highness the Thakore's birthday was celebrated to-day with great festivities, including a children's fête. The leading Parsees of the place chose this auspicious day for inaugurating the Bhownugger Club in the well-known Savaigar Bungalow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, JAN. 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Clyde, with the outward English mails of the 15th inst., left here for Bombay at 10 a.m. this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 25.

The Anchor Line steamer Belgravia left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond left here for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, JAN. 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbella, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast left here yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, JAN. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo left here this morning.

MADRAS, JAN. 26.

Indian Marine steamer Canning, from Calcutta, arrived.

COLOMBO, JAN. 26.

Mail steamer Peshawar, from Bombay, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16

The Manchester market has been quiet, but steady.

4	per cent. Rupee Paper	73½
4½	,,	76⅝
3	,, Consols for account	99⅛
4½	,, French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver		46⅛
3½	,, Sterling Loan	100

The sum of about £175,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 26.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS

MONDAY, NIGHT, Jan. 25.

10 p.m.	63·1

TUESDAY, Jan. 26.

6 a.m.	61·8
10 a.m.	70·6
2 p.m.	76·0
6 p.m.	74·6

At the High Court yesterday, the Chief Justice delivered the judgment of himself and Mr. Justice Birdwood on the appeal filed by the Secretary of State against a decision of Mr. W. H. Crowe, given in favour of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., in November, 1883. The suit was brought by the appellant to recover from the defendant possession of 711 acres of land in the Salsette district, and also to recover Rs. 56,000, being the amount of profits enjoyed by the defendant in respect of the land, the total claim amounting to about Rs. 2,16,000. The plaintiff sought to have it declared that the western boundary of the Noshivreh leasehold village was the lowest water mark in the bed of the Palee creek, and that his title be declared to the whole of the land claimed by him and to the mesne profits thereof. The plaint stated that, in September, 1847, the East India Company granted a lien and release to Cursetjee Cowasjee Banajee, in regard to seven villages in Salsette, the western boundary of two of which had always been the Palee creek. When a survey of the leasehold taluka took place in 1860-61, a dispute arose regarding the boundaries, and Captain Waddington, Assistant Survey Superintendent, settled the dispute by fixing the Palee creek as the boundary line. Defendant purchased the villages in 1869; and four years later, Colonel Francis, Survey Commissioner, on the application of the defendant, made a new settlement of the boundary lines in his favour. Government contended that the new settlement was *ultra vires* and did not bind them, and that Colonel Francis had no authority to order the transfer of any portion of land from a Government village to a leasehold village. After a lengthened hearing, Mr. Crowe found all the issues in the defendant's favour, and dismissed the suit with costs. Government appealed from that decision, affirming that the lower court had misconstrued the documentary evidence in the case, and had erroneously rejected documentary evidence of the appellant, which was admissible. Their Lordships held it was to be regretted that the grant was drawn up in a hurry, without defining the marsh lands appertaining to the villages. Colonel Francis' decision was not binding, as it had never been ratified by Government. Their Lordships held that the marsh lands should be divided into two equal parts by a line drawn from the middle of the Malad creek between Pansava and Palee. The decree of the lower court was varied: each party to pay his own costs. The question regarding some 137 acres of land and the costs of the suit was reserved for a month.

THE Queen has expressed her willingness to become Patron of the forthcoming Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

GENERAL SIR DONALD STEWART, G.C.B., arrived at Osborne on January 2, and was invested by the Queen with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Star of India, and received the honour of knighthood.

THE Duke of Connaught's succession to the Rawal Pindi Division, which was announced some months ago, has been deferred for various reasons, but, according to an up-country paper, it is now settled that His Royal Highness will take up the command early in the ensuing hot weather. Major A. W. R. Becher, General List Cavalry, will act as Equerry to His Royal Highness during his stay in India.

"ATLAS," on the other hand, writes in the *World*:—I understand that the Queen has definitely and finally decided that the Duke of Connaught is in future to be lempoyed only in England, and there is no truth in the story that he may possibly be allowed to return to India in a few months. The Duke is much disappointed, and he was very desirous of going back to India for a couple of years. The Duke and Duchess will shortly resume their residence at Bagshot Park, where the Duchess expects to be confined in March. It is possible that they may occupy Clarence House as a London residence. It has been lent by the Queen to the Duke of Edinburgh since his marriage, but it is always regarded as forming a part of St. James's Palace. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have hitherto resided at Buckingham Palace when in town, and they have a suite of rooms there, which the Duke of Albany occupied for several years; but the Queen is anxious to terminate this arrangement, which causes inconvenience and leads to complications.

SINCE it was decided to largely increase the British forces in India, over 2,000 officers and men have been despatched from the United Kingdom in the troopships Malabar and Jumna and the Hankow transport, all in little less than a month. The next departure of troops for India is fixed for the 12th inst., when drafts numbering nearly 1,000 officers and men will embark to reinforce the undermentioned battalions:—1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, at Bengal; 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, at Bombay; 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, at Madras; 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, at Bengal; and 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, also at Bengal.

MR. JUSTICE TOTTENHAM, of the Calcutta High Court, is gazetted to seven months' furlough from March next. Mr. Field appeared in last week's *Gazette* for six months' leave from the same date, and Mr. Justice MacDonell, V.C., retires at the end of April. The three extra Judges appointed to the Court last year have contributed materially to work off the arrears, which were growing so serious; and this fact may have an influence in the question of officiating appointments now.

A TELEGRAM from Quetta, dated Jan. 23, says:—The return party of the Boundary Commission, being the surplus cavalry and infantry with the following officers:—Major Meiklejohn and Lieutenant Rawlins of the 20th Punjab Infantry, Captain Heath, Lieutenant Wright, and Dr. Charles of the 11th Bengal Lancers, Major Rind, Commissariat Officer, and Lieutenant Golindo, Intelligence, marched in from Samougli, a village seven miles out on the Kandahar road, this morning. Everyone is very well, and the party, though they have had bad weather, have not lost a single man since leaving the bulk of the Commission. A heavy fall of snow last night made the march in a very dirty one. The party encamped near the cavalry lines, and the officers are entertained at dinner to-night by the residents of Quetta.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—"Lord Dufferin and the Indian military authorities are said to be contemplating an important step with regard to the armies of the native Indian princes. These are at present in a very disorganised condition, and are in most cases a mere rabble; but it is difficult to interfere with them without touching the susceptibilities of our fendatories. The main points of the new plan are, first, to make the number of men proportionate to the population and revenue of each State; secondly, to put these armies in the Indian army list on the nominal footing of Imperial troops—a step which it is expected will gratify the princes; and, finally, to place a number of British officers in command. The reform is a very delicate measure, and requires careful handling; but it is anticipated that by judicious diplomacy, and especially by putting the regiments on the nominal strength of the Indian army, it can be carried out to the satisfaction of the feudatories.

THE report on the prospects of the wheat crop in the Berars for the month of January, 1886, is as follows:—"Estimated acreage under wheat, 804,682 acres, slightly below the average, which is 807,305 acres. The crops are generally in excellent condition; a bumper crop is expected in four districts, and a crop quite up to, if not over, the average in the remaining two districts."

MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY LOWTHER CHERMside, C.B., who commanded the Artillery at Poona from 1876 to 1878, died on Jan. 2, at Regia House, Teignmouth.

PROFESSOR SHELDON AMOS, English Judge of the Native Court of Appeal of Egypt, died at his residence at Ramleh, near Alexandria. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in June, 1862, and occupied for some years the Chair of Jurisprudence at University College, London. He had passed many years of his life abroad, and at length he established himself in Cairo, where, after Lord Dufferin's visit to Egypt, he was appointed English Judge of the new Native Court of Appeal. He was the author of many legal works.

THE following telegram has been received by the Government from Sir John Kirk, British Consul at Zanzibar, and was promptly communicated to Major-General Hutchinson, secretary of the Church Missionary Society:

"Zanzibar, Jan. 5, 1886.

"Express messengers are being sent Uganda, and European starts to-morrow with caravan. Latest news is that Dr. Fischer was on south shore of Nyanza. Stokes had returned Uyui. No news of Emin Bey."

It is stated that two months must elapse before return news can be received from the European referred to.

Bishop Hannington's brother, Mr. Samuel Hannington, had an interview on Monday with the officials of the Church Missionary Society, at London, relative to the steps to be taken to secure the release of the bishop. The decision arrived at was to rely on the efforts of Sir John Kirk and the Foreign Office. Sanguine hopes were expressed as to the safety of the bishop, although extreme danger had arisen from the two facts that his arrival on the shores of Lake Nyanza had been simultaneous with that of the German exploring party under Fischer, though at different points, and that Bishop Hannington was not personally known to the king. The latter's antipathy to the German explorers was notorious.

THE Exchange Telegraph Company is enabled to state on the highest authority that the negotiations between France and Madagascar are still in the elementary stage. Despite the reports from French sources that a protectorate had been granted over the island, the fact is that no definite settlement has been arrived at. The Malagasy authorities are understood to be firmer than ever in their refusal to comply with some of the French demands, and it is expected that the negotiations will end in failure.

A TELEGRAM from General de Courcy states that at the end of December a band of rebels attacked and completely destroyed the Catholic Mission station situated in the mountainous district of Nghean, in the province of Annam, killing a French missionary and between 400 and 500 native Christians. General de Courcy adds that a column had been detached in pursuit of the rebels and had completely routed them, capturing their arms and ammunition.

THE French vintage returns have just been published. They show that the vintage of 1885 was 20 per cent. below that of 1884—namely, 28,536,000 hectolitres, against 34,780,000 hectolitres—and nearly twice as much below the average of the ten years 1875-84—namely, 42,209,000 hectolitres. The quality was generally good. The cider crop, on the other hand, though not equal to that of 1883, the most bountiful since 1830, amounted to 19,950,000 hectolitres, being 8,048,000 hectolitres higher than that of 1884, and 7,433,000 hectolitres higher than the last decennial average. The 1883 crop was 23,487,000 hectolitres.

A BERLIN correspondent authoritatively denies the report that the delegates sent to China by the German and other Banks have gone with the object of negotiating a loan. Their business is to study the country and to try to get a railway concession. Their journey is therefore, for the present, merely an experiment. English, American, and French Delegates are also in China with the same object, and the competition will naturally be keen, but it is hoped that all four competing notions will eventually come to an agreement to construct the railways in common.

THE London correspondent of the *Journal des Débats*, on the other hand, telegraphs to that newspaper: "I have just learnt from a good source the following facts, the accuracy of which I guarantee. Three representatives of important German financial and industrial syndicates, backed by the greatest financial house in London, will start for China in a week. They are to negotiate the concession of a loan of £35,000,000 sterling, which is to be issued in Europe. Prince von Bismarck has formally assured them of the support of the German Minister in China. These three delegates represent the Krupp firm, the Deutsche Bank, and the Berlin Discount Association. Their object is to obtain the concession of a loan which shall provide China with funds for her armaments and for the construction of her railways. The syndicate which shall issue the loan will at the same time be entrusted with the employment of the money derived therefrom. The delegates are instructed to offer money to China below the present rate, and the English financial establishment which is to issue it will be remunerated by a share in the profits that will be realised on the works and material supplied. The result of this arrangement would be the transfer of English money into Germany, and it may well be imagined that it will not fail to excite strong protests in England. On the other hand, it would manifestly be a risky thing for China if she were to entrust to the same persons the issue of the loan and the management of the funds subscribed. From the French point of view, it is certain that the advantages anticipated from the clause of the treaty concluded with China which relates to the construction of railways would be compromised were the German Syndicate to succeed in its designs."

A NIHILIST, named Manutscharoff, a noble, and formerly a student in the University of St. Petersburg, has been sentenced by the military tribunal of Odessa to be hanged. The trial was held with closed doors, and all the entrances and approaches to the court were strongly guarded.

THE *Vostotchnoe Obozryenie* states that a meeting between Russian and Chinese delegates will shortly take place at some point within the Chinese frontier to be hereafter determined, for the purpose of drawing up rules regulating the transport by Russian merchants of tea in Mongolia and Mantchooria, between Kalgan, Urga, and Kyakhta.

REPORTS received in Vienna from Constantinople speak of the Armenian question as likely soon to occupy the attention of Europe. The Porte is said to be suspiciously watching some attempts which are being made at Russian approximation to the Armenians. In the ukase confirming the new Catholicos mention is made, for the first time in any Russian official document, of a "chère nation Armenienne;" and the Russian Consul of Van is suspected at Constantinople of organizing petitionary movements. A pamphlet, printed in Russia, glaringly illustrating all the abuses of Turkish rule in Armenia, and advocating a Russian occupation, has been seized at Tiflis. By way of conciliating the Armenians, the Porte has begun to decorate Bishops, and is now giving a prompt consideration to all well-authenticated petitions and claims coming from Armenia.

THE *Sibirsky Vyestnik* states that since last spring a party of engineers have been engaged in the investigation of the bed of the Irtish. The party is at present wintering in Pavlodar. The journal predicts that the improvements in contemplation with regard to this river will have the effect of increasing the exports from Semipalatinsk some twenty-fold. The products of the mines of the Pavlodar and Karkaralinsk districts all pass through Pavlodar. When, too, the Popoff works shall resume activity, the great wealth of the country in copper, silver, and lead promises a very considerable amount of traffic on the Irtish, on the one hand from the local manufacturing and mining industries, as also from the salt trade; on the other hand, from the supply of the region with the various necessities of life of which it stands in need. The trade carried on with the Kirgiz alone reaches at the present moment 1½ million of roubles, while in Pavlodar goods are sold in the shops to the extent of another million.

A COMPANY is being formed in Manchester under the name of the "Royal Congo State Railway and Navigation Company." The Congo Government will grant the Company all the lands for the railway, stations, &c., and, in addition, ten thousand acres of land, and all the minerals therein, for every mile of railway constructed. Certain privileges and concessions relative to the Customs duties, freedom from taxes, and guarantees of traffic are also to be granted to the Company.

IT is stated that the project of the marriage between Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, and a daughter of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany has been revived, and that whatever reasons of State were opposed to it have been removed.

LORD BROUGHAM, brother of the famous Lord Chancellor, died on the 3rd inst., at his seat in Westmorland, in his ninety-first year. The deceased nobleman sat in the House of Commons for the borough of Southwark from 1831 to 1835, and at the following General Election was an unsuccessful candidate for Leeds. For many years he was a Master in Chancery. On the death of his brother he succeeded, under a special remainder, as Baron Brougham and Vaux, of Brougham, county Westmorland, and Highhead Castle, county Cumberland.

THE *Standard* hears that the claims of the near relatives of officers and men of the Egyptian Army killed in the Soudan are now receiving the favourable consideration of the Egyptian Government.

AUSTRALIA is organising a team to shoot for the Kolhapore Cup at Wimbledon.

THE home papers report very severe weather in Scotland, where, owing to heavy snow falls road and railway communication was difficult and in some places impossible. In England also the weather has been very severe.

AN extraordinary disclosure respecting temperance wines has been made at the Birmingham Police court, when a confectioner, named Ruscani, and Messrs. Turley, manufacturers of non-alcoholic wines, were summoned by the Excise authorities for selling intoxicating liquors without a licence. Messrs. Turley guaranteed the wines called port and sherry free from alcohol; whereas, on analysis at Somerset House, the port, which was sold at sixpence a quart bottle, was found to contain 17 per cent. of alcohol; and the sherry, sold at eightpence, had 19 per cent. of alcohol in it. Ruscani was fined 1s., and Turley £10. It was stated that the wines had a large sale all over England.

"MR. STUART CUMBERLAND is now in India," writes Mr. Labouchere, in *Truth*, "intent upon exposing the votaries of Theosophy. I trust that he will be as successful in dealing with the nonsense about affinities, astral doubles, and Koot-Hoomis as he has been in showing that thought-reading is no mystic power, but simply a clever mode of perceiving how thought acts upon the muscles. I see in the Russian papers that Irving Bishop is picking up a livelihood by conjuring tricks amongst the inhabitants of the far-away Russian steppes. He has not yet sent me the costs which he was condemned to pay in the action that he brought against me, and then allowed to go by default."

PRINCE MESCHERSKY inserts the following note in his latest number of the *Citizen*:—"We must mention the curious fact that General Annenkoff, the constructor of the railway to Merv, has ordered the iron pipes to carry water along his new line from a Anglo-Scotch firm, after having verbally promised the order to a firm in St. Petersburg, and although the English firm takes 5,000 troubles more than roubles more than the price demanded by its Russian competitors. Why General Annenkoff prefers to deal with English men in a district where they have already introduced more than is agreeable, and from which it would be worth while to pay to keep them away altogether, is a secret of the general mimachi."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of Colonel Sir Baker Russell being appointed Inspecting Officer of Auxiliary Cavalry at Aldershot, vice Colonel W. Mussenden, whose period of service in that capacity has expired.

THE 18th Bengal Infantry, Alipore, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Toker, who served on the staff at Tel-el-Kebir, left Calcutta on Saturday for Rangoon, to strengthen the garrison there, the number of Burmese prisoners in the Rangoon jail being very large.

THE 2nd Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment, has been struck off the strength of the Bombay Army and taken on the strength of Bengal, and the 1st Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, will be struck off the strength of Bengal and taken on the strength of Bombay. The 2nd Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment, goes to Sibi, and eventually to Quetta.

COLONEL R. EARDLEY-WILMOT, General List, Infantry, Squadron Commander, 14th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed to the Divisional Staff as Assistant Adjutant-General, *vice* Colonel Davidson, deceased.

IT is expected that Colonel Eardley-Wilmot will be posted to Mian Mir, and that Colonel Wolseley will be transferred from Mian Mir to Meerut.

MAJOR W. WYNTER, half pay list, has been placed on full pay, and posted to the 2nd Dragoon Guards.

MAJORS R. J. HEBER-PERCY and H. F. G. Forbes, Rifle Brigade, have been posted to the 4th Battalion in Bengal.

THE 32nd Bengal Infantry and the 4th Madras Infantry, (Pioneers), now employed on the railway in Beluchistan, will be brought back to India next spring, without relief, as their services will not then be required on the railway works.

THE steam-ship Deccan, with drafts, and the I Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, is expected to arrive at Bombay on the 16th proximo. The I-4, Royal Artillery, is to be stationed at St. Thomas' Mount.

THE King's Own Regiment has left Poona for Quetta.

THE Commander-in-Chief, before leaving Delhi, directed Colonel Rivett-Carnac to express to the Volunteers His Excellency's great satisfaction at the appearance and conduct of the Volunteers during their stay at Delhi.

ONE result of the re-distribution thus brought about (says the Allahabad paper) will be the elevation of Jhansi to the rank of a considerable military station. That place becomes thus in its own way an exemplification of the contradictory tendencies of the Government of India. Less than seven years ago the Army Commission strongly recommended its total abandonment "on political, military, and sanitary grounds"—while Sipri, like other petty stations, was described as a weakness rather than a strength. Now Jhansi is to be exalted, its fort is to be repaired, improved, and armed, and it is to be the home of a large force, comparatively speaking. It has been opportunely discovered that it is really remarkably healthy, not a death having occurred there among the troops for two years.

THE destinations of the troops that are about to quit Gwalior and Morar, so far as they are settled at present, are as follows:—The garrison battery goes to Rawal Pindi; the heavy battery to Jhansi, where food for cattle is abundant; one field battery to Jubbulpore, and the other to Campbellpur. One infantry battalion, the Lincolnshire, goes to the Murree Hills, and the other is to be placed in detachments at Jhansi, Nowgong, and Sipri, as a temporary measure, until some permanent arrangement is decided on. As to the native portion of the garrison, the 4th Bengal Cavalry, as already stated, will probably be stationed at Sipri, where grass is plentiful, and which is conveniently situated in relation to Gwalior, Jhansi, and Goona. Should the cavalry be stationed at Sipri, no British detatchment would be sent there. One Bengal Infantry battalion, probably the 3rd, goes to Saugor to relieve the Madras Infantry regiment there, whose destination is Cuttack; while the 7th Bengal Infantry will most likely be moved to Jhansi.

THE latest returns of the British army show that there are about 250,000 men available for service, of whom 205,000 are with the colours, nearly 40,000 in the first-class army reserve, and nearly 7,000 in the second-class. Of militia, including the militia reserve, there are about 114,000, and of yeomanry cavalry about 11,500. The men of the Royal Navy, including those on coastguard service, and the Royal Marine Artillery and infantry, number some 60,000 officers and men; the volunteers at home reckon up 220,000; the Indian native forces, allowing for the additions which have been made lately, must approach 150,000; and the Canadian active militia number over 45,000 of all ranks. Beyond these resources, there are several regiments of militia organized in the Channel Islands, and volunteer corps in the West Indies, the Cape, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Malta, Natal, New South Wales (including a corps of regular artillery), New Zealand, St. Helena, Singapore, South Australia (including the permanent artillery), Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia, and India.

A GENERAL order just promulgated to the army states that the undermentioned officers have passed the final examination of the Staff College, the names being arranged in regimental order. These officers (with the exception of those who have received other orders) will join their respective regiments (or depôts should the regiments be abroad) on or before the 1st of February next—being considered on leave of absence up to the date they join—and they will do duty therewith until the 15th of April, when they will report themselves to the General Officer Commanding at Aldershot, with a view to their completing the course prescribed by the Staff College regulations:—

Captain the Honourable E. Vesey, 9th Lancers; Major the Honourable J. E. P. Napier, 10th Lancers; Captain H. C. C. Walker, Royal Artillery; Captain H. C. Dunlop, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant J. M. Grierson, Royal Artillery; Captain J. B. Sharpe, Royal Engineers; Lieutenant H. J. Foster, Royal Engineers; Brevet Major the Honourable F. W. Stopford, Grenadier Guards; Major A. G. Wavell, 1st Norfolk Regiment; Captain F. S. Inglefield, 1st East Yorkshire Regiment; Captain W. O. Cavenagh, 2nd Bedfordshire Regiment; Major J. Johnstone, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Captain W. T. Adair, Royal Marine Light Infantry; Major F. W. Robinson, 2nd Shropshire Light Infantry; Captain A. E. W. Colville, 3rd Rifle Brigade; Captain J. Sherston, 4th Rifle brigade; Captains J. W. Hogge and A. G. Durand, Bengal Staff Corps; and Captain H. E. Penton, Bombay Staff Corps.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

FALSE CHARGE AGAINST A POLICE OFFICER.

Our correspondent from Ahmedabad informs us that the Bania named Amratlal, who was recently tried in the Sessions Court on a charge of perjury, in the case of Police Inspector Jehangirshaw, has been convicted of the offence and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

THE PROPOSED INCOME-TAX.

The Bill will be passed on Friday next without any difficulty, and the unpleasant burden will fall on us shortly. It will be a black spot on the administration of Lord Dufferin. Due attention has been paid to the clamour of the powerful mercantile classes, who have managed to make themselves heard, while the helpless masses who have remained in the background have been made to feel the full force of the oppressive and unjust impost.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

LORD DUFFERIN'S BOLD POLICY.

It is unfortunate that the majority of our native contemporaries have advanced the strongest representations dissuading Lord Dufferin from passing the Income-Tax Bill. The spirit of the public protest, which is infinitely stronger than the public approval, is dead against the tax in its abstract, as well as practical, form. Whatever the result be of a rigid examination of the policy brought forward by the Viceroy and his financial advisers, this much is apparent, that what has appeared to them as an indispensable measure in the interests of the Empire, they have stood out with it at all risks of unpopularity and public derision. They have explained that India has urgently needed a modern state of defence, and that unless the people paid for it by direct taxation their permanent security could not be guaranteed. And thus the Viceroy in Council have taken the straight road to reach the purse of those who are the only communities who escape all special taxation, though they are enjoying the utmost benefits from the British rule.—*Gusrat Mitra.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Clan Forbes, in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

THE MARCH-PAST AT THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

The following is the concluding portion of our special correspondent's description of the march-past at the Delhi Camp:—The Southern Force had now to take its turn with, however, the disadvantage of getting worse ground. They strove, however, the best, with the result that the two regiments who marched past best of the army belonged to it. The same order was observed as before. The Royal Horse Artillery headed, followed by the 8th Hussars, sitting right well in their saddles; 3rd Dragoon Guards, 7th and 8th Bengal Cavalry, 13th Bengal Lancers and Central India Horse, then Field Artillery, and a Heavy Battery which, dragged by elephants, moved past in solemn procession, with teams of bullocks pulling heavy waggons through the mud. As it approached, one almost felt inclined to burst out with the song which describes so graphically the slow movements of a Heavy Battery. Then came one of the smartest Mountain Batteries I have even seen, the 7-1, Northern Division, commanded by Major Carré. In men, drivers, mules, equipment of screw guns, the battery is the acmé of power of a seven-pounder battery. Behind came an array of pipers belonging to the four Scotch regiments in the 1st Division, with bands and drums of these and five native corps. *Ca va sans dire* that, headed by a Macgregor, the music was Scotch also, and that one's ear soon appreciated how well adapted "Castles in the Air," "Highland Laddie," and "Charlie is my Darling," are to mark the time for a march past. All the British regiments did wonderfully well; but none came up to the Highland L. Infantry, whose band-master took the canny precaution of slowing the time slightly as his regiment came up, and gave it the chance of passing like a succession of walls well in plumb. Loud cheers greeted the regiment, and they deserved it. Good also were the K. O. Borderers, the 1st Goorkhas and 45th Sikhs, but after that the native regiments following were much tried. Shod in the moglai shoe, the mud simply pulled them off and showed that the native shoes, though well adapted for fair roads, will not suit for wading through bad ground. To save their shoes, men had to leave the ranks and, having picked them up, push their way back, to the damage of the line as it passed. This got worse with the regiments in rear, till in one case it almost degenerated into a case of Hunt the Slipper. To the credit of the 1st Bengal Infantry be it stated that the men left behind them the shoes they dropped, and passed in capital order, with rifles well held and bodies erect, while the 22nd and 24th Punjaubees, in ammunition boots, did equally well. In fact the 1st Infantry Brigade, 2nd Division, could not fail to strike the eye. All the Regiments in this Brigade were of unexceptional physique, and, headed by a dapper Colonel bearing a well-known army name, and with a Brigade Major of stalwart proportions, they well merited the applause which burst forth from the spectators, and which culminated when the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade swung past to the tune of "I'm 95." Then followed the 2nd Infantry Brigade of the 2nd Division, with the Volunteers close on their heels, to the number of 1,000, who, with all credit to themselves, had come from such distant parts as Calcutta, Allahabad and Jubbulpore. They certainly moved uncommonly well and deserved the meed of praise awarded to them by friends and critics near the flag staff. The Volunteers have led a regular camp-life since they joined, mounting guard and doing duties just like the line, and it will no doubt please their officers and friends who could not come to the camp to hear that the general opinion was that they had proved themselves a valuable adjunct to the Regular Forces. Would that more men could be induced to join them and undergo a training which might perchance prove some day an inestimable benefit to the communities scattered about India. After them came the Native Contingents.

desire of the Officers of the Volunteers a special report on this subject will be made to the proper authorities.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rivett-Carnac has highly appreciated the honour that has been conferred on him in being permitted to command this large, representative, and most creditable body of Volunteers, and in wishing them all good-bye, he hopes to have many opportunities, on future occasions, of meeting, in different parts of India, members of this Volunteer Battalion, who may still retain some pleasant remembrances of their association together at Delhi during the camp of 1886.

The following is an extract from Camp Orders by Lieutenant-Colonel Rivett-Carnac, dated 22nd January :—

The Commandant has great pleasure in notifying to the detachments of the Corps, forming the Volunteer Battalion at Delhi, that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, at an interview granted to the Commandant this morning, directed him to communicate to the Volunteers His Excellency's great satisfaction at the appearance and conduct of the members of the Battalion during their stay at Delhi.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rivett-Carnac desires to congratulate all ranks on having thus earned the favourable opinion of the highest military authority in India. He feels confident that this gratifying message, which he has now the honour of communicating to them, will be fully appreciated by the members of the many corps forming this Battalion, who, under very trying circumstances, have so worthily sustained the credit of the Indian Volunteers.

BURMAH.

ARREST OF A CAPTAIN FOR ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—Shortly after the steamer *Madras* had left yesterday (Jan. 21) for Madras, she was stopped by the police on a steam launch, who arrested the Commander, Captain Murray, on a charge of attempting to murder his late Second Officer by shooting at him with a revolver. It appears that Captain Murray brought away from Penang a married woman, who, on arrival at Rangoon, left him and joined the Second Officer, taking up her residence with M S Robertson, known in Madras as Miss St. Clair. The Captain went to her house and found the woman there in company with the Second Officer, who had left his employment in the ship. Both, it is alleged, drank heavily, the result being that the Captain endeavoured to murder him. The ship and passengers were detained at Rangoon till this afternoon; while a fresh Captain was searched for. She sailed eventually under the command of Captain Mills.—*Madras Times*

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN GREECE.

THE Greek Government has addressed a vigorous note to the Powers, declaring that Greece keenly feels the loss of thousands, of Greek nationality, involved by the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, and demanding as compensation the restoration of the original boundary fixed by the Berlin Congress. The note adds that the Government continues its naval and military preparations in order to be able to assert Greek rights.

At his last interview with the foreign Ministers M. Delyannis spoke in a similar strain.

According to the expose recently submitted to the Greek Chamber of Deputies, there were about 73,000 Hellenic soldiers en foot in November, and since then the number has largely increased. It will very shortly exceed 100,000. I am in receipt of private information leaving no doubt as to the existence of such upon which Greece relies. Among political circles here, where the preparations of Greece are known, it is argued that nothing is likely to come of them, that the Hellenic Government would not venture upon isolated action, and that if they did, the Turks might give them cause to repent. I have no reason whatever to believe that the views are well-founded. I am not acquainted with the intentions of the Greek Government; but I am aware of certain facts connected with the Greek armaments that are not at all consistent with an optimistic forecast.

A Reuter's telegram from Athens says :—A personage holding a high and responsible position stated in the course of a conversation, that—Europe up to the present had been unjust and unkind towards Greece, notwithstanding the moderation shown by the latter since the Philoppopolis revolution. "Greece," he observed, "has made many sacrifices since then, but now she must also sacrifice her blood in order to attain her rights."

The Vienna corespondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes.—Telegrams from Constantinople tend to the conclusion that the situation on the Turco-Greek frontier is getting critical. From Salonica it is announced, that Hassan Pasha, Chief of the Commissariat, attached to the Turkish army destined to operate against Greece, has signed contracts with purveyors at Janina and Prevesa for provisioning 30,000 men. These tidings corroborate my private information, which leaves no doubt that there is a Greek question coming to the front. It promises to constitute the second act of the Eastern drama. So far the Hellenic Government have put forward no definite demand. They can hardly do so before the Serbo Bulgarian question shall have been settled. They have, however, given it to be understood in the circular note communicated to the Powers this week that Bulgarian union will very materially affect the vital interests of Greece. Delyannis has evidently anxious to prepare the Powers for every eventuality, even that of war. The Minister of Foreign Affairs would, no doubt like to see the Greek question taken in hand by the European Cabinets at the same time as that Bulgarian union of which it is a direct consequence. That would certainly be the most convenient course to pursue, if only the different Governments concerned could make up their minds to look facts in the face, and to admit at once that the claims of Greece cannot be ingnored. Whatever their merits may be Greece is much more favourably situated than it was five years ago to obtain a hearing of Europe. The little kingdom is armed to the teeth the Greek element all over the East is contributing to lighten the pecuniary burden thus imposed on the national exchequer and it remains to be seen whether Greece will not find powerful advocates of the Hellenic cause when the right moment shall come.

It was Lord Salisbury who eight years ago took the initiative of the Greek question in a memorable document issued by the Foreign Office a month before the Berlin Congress assembled. Lord Salisbury proposed that Greece should be admitted to the Congress on the same footing as the Powers themselves. As soon as the Congress met his Lordship renewed the suggestion, on the ground that Greece should represent the Hellenic element of the Ottoman Empire, just as Russia represented the slave. When the Greek question was last under the consideration of the Powers the Liberal Ministry was in office in England, and their efforts on behalf of Greece were only partially successful, because the majority of the Continental Powers had resolved to thwart the general tendencies of Mr. Gladstone's Eastern policy. Circumstances have entirely altered, and recent events have shown—as in the case of Bulgaria—that there is no coalition of the Continental Cabinets prepared to take its stand against the Eastern policy of the present English Government. Still, that policy of so far as Greece is concerned, has yet to be defined. Up to the present England had to prevent the Balkan crisis from extending to other States than those which have just been at war. But those sanguine hopes were doomed to deception. The crisis has not been localised. It has spread to Greece, where the situation is now even more serious than it is in the north.

The Greeks are said to be greatly offended, because the Italian Government takes little interest in their aspirations, too slight sympathy is displayed on their behalf.

A friend at Athens, whose enlightened patriotism gives him great weight, sends to the Paris correspondent of the *Times* the following letter :—

"Enclosed I send you the memorandum transmitted by the Cretans to the Ambassadors of the Great Powers at Constantinople, of which the correspondent of *The Times* there, has made mention. This memorandum, which has been communicated by the Ambassadors of the Porte, is only the prelude to the crisis that will undoubtedly follow, should the desires of the Cretans not be taken into serious consideration. The Porte can only retain its position in Candia by military law and by brute force. I think that those who sincerely desire peace would not desire to perpetuate a state of things full of danger, and leading to scenes of bloodshed which are constantly renewed. The Powers will take a wrong course, if they hesitate to take into grave consideration the wishes expressed by the Cretans. Greece will be compelled to uphold by every means, the efforts of a Greek population in the event—which is almost certain—of its entering on a life and death struggle. It is not improbable that the serious crisis will commence in Candia.

"Military preparations are still proceeding here, amid the same enthusiasm. The decision has been taken to act, and it is impossible now to arrest the onward movement Germany, in approaching the Porte to obtain the rectification of the frontier of Greece in conformity with the decision of the Congress of Berlin, helps up pretensions, and will encourage those who are liberal enough to look the question fairly in the face. A struggle that must end in bloodshed and extermination will be avoided if attention be given in time to the state of affairs in the Balkan countries, and if to the Macedonian question be applied the only solution which can secure peace and the interests of Europe.

"Salonica, a neutral town, or free port, in the possession of Greece with the Southern part of Macdonia would be a guarantee of development and prosperity for the whole world. For Austria, who is more directly interested, this would be a practical solution. The industry of the civilized world and its material interests have everything to gain by the prosperity of the Hellenic race. We are constant consumers of European goods and form the only import market in the East. We are by out nature essentially pacific, because we are producers; and we shall be a real guarantee of peace and tranquillity. But seeing that our very existence is threatened, we refuse to exhaust ourselves in military preparations, which, while ruining us are only profitable to those who desire to institute their conquering domination for that of the Turks, now about to disappear, and to prolong an incessant state of war.

"The struggle which will follow if the Great Powers do not take decisive measures in time will be one of extermination because it will be a struggle of races. This character the contest with Turkey will take, should it break out. This strife is inevitable if the Great Powers continue toneglect the serious consideration of the Hellenic question, and if they do not devote attention in time to its difficult and unendurable condition. Greece would prefer extinction to the prospect of having her future trampled under foot by the Slavs. The struggle will be terrible. We feel this; and we are preparing to sustain it with desperation.

"The authenticity of the memorandum ha been questioned, but a telegram received here to-day says :—

The Christian members of the Cretan General Assembly declare that the documents forwarded to the Constantinople Ambassadors are authentic, and express the unalterable desire of the Cretans whose welfare will be secured only by union with Greece :—MITROTAKIS; PAPADAKIS; POLOGEORGAKIS; URONTYMAKIS; KALOIDAS.'

"The memorandum is as follows :—

"'Canea December 8-20, 1885.

"'At this moment when the Great Powers in their wisdom are searching for a solution of the Eastern question which is perpetually springing up afresh the people of Crete entertain the hope that the question of the liberty of their country will be esteemed no less worthy of being taken into consideration. The Cretan question which had its origin in the great Hellenic Struggle of 1831 re-appeared afterwards in a series of local revolutions in the years 1833 1841 1866 and 1878. The great Powers whom each of these movements stimulated to diplomatic action recorded in numerous notes and other documents then published admitted several times the right of the Creertan people to emancipation and to union with Independent Greece, in doing so they have handed over to her titles to be made use of should circumstances permit.

"'At this moment the question is raised of the union of Eastern Roumelia with Bulgaria. That union is only supported by the bonds of race and religion which connect the two countries; while the union of Crete and the Hellenic kingdom is supported not only by these two powerful bonds but by the common struggle of the two countries during the whole duration of the great war of Hellenic independence, and the sacrifices of every kind which liberated Greece made on behalf of Crete. The Great Powers would perform a work of Justice, and at the same time of humanity by taking this opportunity of solving the Cretan question, and of crowing the vows so often expressed by this people and attested by their blood.

"'If the question remains undecided, the consequence will only be a renewal of the struggle against the Ottoman domination on the first occasion, together with a repetition of the sanguinary and disastrous collisions which have so long demonstrated the impossibility of making the Cretan people bend to the Ottoman yoke. The local institutions hastily formed in 1878 have not rendered this yoke more endurable,—for this reason, that the Porte, concentrating in its hands all power, opposes every kind of progress. It impairs the prosperity of the island, places itself on all occasion in conflict with the representatives of the country, and in this way constantly keeps alive trouble and excitement in men's minds.

"We have the honour," etc

The signatures of all the local authorities and members of the Cretan General Assembly follow.

The rather ambitious view of my correspondent, despite the esteem that he merits, can hardly be endorsed. Salonica, as a neutralized and free port in the hands of Greece, cannot be regarded as part of a programme of final settlement. The Greeks must not make Salonica what the Russians have made Batoum, where the Muscovite methods of complying with rules of the Congress of Berlin is so thoroughly justifying Lord Beaconsfield's distrust. Salonica, neutralized and made a free port, should be in the same hands as will protect Constantinople, neutral and free. With a large zone round it, it should serve as buffer between Greece and Austria, so as to extinguish all bankerings for Constantinople. There is a growing belief that the theory of the Sultan being a purely spiritual Sovereign on this side of the Bosphorus, with Constantinople neutralized and well protected, is one of the solutions of the Eastern question, before themselves on the consideration of the Powers; and most disinterested authorities acknowledge that such a protectorate would devolve on England.

The question at present, however, is not this, but how to deal with Greece, whose spirit prevailing there, the high-pitched protest of the Cretans, and the conflict which seems inevitable. How, indeed, could the Greeks now sheathe the sword without losing their self-respect? It would be suicide in the worst fashion for a nation—namely by drawing on themselves ridicule in disarming without having fought? They should have been stopped, if at all, at the outset, when the danger of their attitude was patent. It was then possible to urge them to disarm without risk of dishonour or ridicule; but after all they have now said and done, after having proclaimed through Europe their resolution to perish or obtain what they consider their due, any statesmanship can hope to induce them to keep quiet. In this lies the great imprudence, the great weakness of Europe. Hence we see how much that to which we give this name is a slave to circumstances. The efforts of the three Empires, and of numerous other Powers which are not less important, have been concentrated at Nish and Sofia. This colossal diplomatic machine, which can put in movement 5,000,000 of armed men, has employed all its power to ascertain whether the Czar who will first smite his breast or the Prince of Bulgaria, united or not united whether it is the warlike King of the Servians or his victorious adversary who is to fix on the town which is the pearl to be signed. All this such a mighty effort been made to accomplish such a petty purpose. Never did a locomotive whistle more loudly to drive away an ass which insisted stubbornly on keeping its place.

Thus, what is the great question, dear to all diplomatic hearts, has been settled; when a plan has been adopted as a basis of which every one claims the paternity, but which no one chooses to proclaim, when the personal union is accomplished, with all these fictions behind which English powerlessness in Europe takes shelter, there will be found suddenly in Crete, in Thrace, in Macedonia, in Epirus, some one who will take up the struggle said to have nowhere its home. Greece will fling herself into the thick of the fray, because no other course is left to her. The Servians will recommence their movements, attempting to rejoin Moutenegro, and the East will once more be in flames, until at last a Government of the same kind will arise which will powerful enough to settle the question once for all and to deliver Europe and the world from this nightmare that has sat upon and suffocated her for long generations. A dreadful time of warfare and slaughter is at hand, if the question be not now settled in a vigorous, rational and radical manner.

MR. CLIFFORD LLOYD ON BURMAH.

MR. CLIFFORD LLOYD has addressed a letter to the *Times* on the Burmah Question. He writes :—

Having lived in Upper Burmah and British Burmah for ten years, I venture to express the opinion that no more righteous act has ever been committed by an English Government than that forming the subject of this proclamation. I believe it was also a necessary act, and one that could not be longer delayed. There is no more loyal or more easily governed people under our rule than the population of British Burmah, and there is no reason for thinking that we are likely to find any difference in this respect on the northern side of the line of pillars representing our late frontier. The Burmese, in days gone by were by some called "the Irish of the East.' They are a hearty, generous, cheery people, turbulent to a degree if permitted to be so, but under domestic and peaceable, when suitably ruled. The alternate stick and kiss policy applied to Ireland for generations past, would as surely produce anarchy in Burmah as it has in Ireland. But we need have no misgiving as to the nature of the future government of the country. As the whole Burmese nation will henceforth be ruled in the same manner as that portion of it inhabiting the Irrawaddy Delta, has been in the immediate past we have good grounds, making every allowance for various local considerations, for anticipating a result equally satisfactory. As to the late some what serious outburst of no-call revolt in the eastern portion of our territory, it seems likely to have been brought about by our weakness in reducing the garrisons in British Burmah to a degree quite incompatible with the contingencies of our tenure, and unfair to the province considering its revenue and necessities. The opportunity thus offered was seized upon by the ill-disposed, when hostilities commenced. In order to make a diversion within our borders. The movement has been speedily suppressed, but at a cost which will probably much exceed the expenditure a few military detachments would have entailed. No doubt the tribes upon the borders of our newly acquired territory will for many years give us a certain amount of trouble; but if we act in conjunction with China much of this will disappear. It is in fact, to be doubted whether a trade-route with Western China will be securely opened until our frontiers march. Let the British merchant, the man of science, and the Christian pioneer consider what is meant by the proclamation annexing Burmah to the Queen's dominions. It means that one of the grandest in parts most beautiful, water ways in the world, penetrating in navigable depths for 1,000 miles into the heart of Asia, has passed into our hands, and is henceforth open to the world! This generation will live to see it yet transformed into a "shway naway lan" or gold and silver road," as the Burmese in their language describe the paths which an abundant commerce makes for itself, as it penetrates into the remotest ends of the world.

In considering the validity of the reasons urged for annexing Burmah, I would mention one that is somewhat lost sight of in England, though it pressed itself unceasingly upon the official and commercial mind in India. Let us put aside for the moment the question concerning the intrigues lately set on foot at Mandalay against our interests. The French have frequently played into our hands, and the intrigues alluded to form but another instance. The point however, is that whether these had taken place or not, it would have been impossible to longer delay what every one on the spot during the last 20 years has seen to be inevitable. During this period the arrogance of the Burmese Government has been unbounded, its conduct towards us amounting to little short of open hostilities. The position of our Residents was made intolerable, and, to avoid forcing them to submit to degradation and insult, they were withdrawn. The conduct of the Burmese on our northern frontier was an ever-existing justification for immediate action on our part. I well remember when I was Assistant-Commissioner on the frontier, a stockaded police post being attacked by dacoits, some of the men being killed and wounded and a stand of 20 rifles being carried away. The next day these were openly presented to the Woon, or Burmese Governor, on the other side of the frontier, who in turn sent them with his duty to the king. His Majesty adorned his palace with them. As we, at the time, had an Agent at Mandalay, this was going a little too far, and though no other satisfaction was obtained, we insisted upon the arms being restored. Our villages were constantly attacked and plundered by gangs of dacoits from across the frontier. At the beginning of the fine weather, bands would enter our territory for the season, and during consecutive months continue there depredations, looting and murdering in every direction. When hunted down by our forces, they at once recrossed the frontier-line, and by giving the Woon fair share of the spoil were enabled to await in safety further opportunities of depredation. As before remarked putting aside the questions of high policy forced upon the Government by late events in Upper Burmah, it was impossible to permit a state of affairs such as I describe to continue. Had it not been that the attention of the Indian Government has for many years past been fully absorbed elsewhere, the annexation of Burmah would long since have forced itself upon us, even during a period, when public opinion seemed unwilling to sanction any further increase of Empire.

Few will be found to deny that our difficulties in Burmah have at length been grappled, considered and dealt with in a manner worthy of our history, and in the best interests of our Emipre and humanity.

EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

RETIREMENT OF TROOPS.

THE hostile Arabs having been driven south of Abou Fatmeh, General Grenfell's division is being broken up, and the troops are retiring, the fort at Kosheh and certain positions to the north of it being still held. General Butler will command the advanced posts, General Grenfell returns to Assouan to command the frontier force, and General Stephenson will eventually return to Cairo.

The *Times'* correspondent at Cairo reports, that any small differences that may have existed between Sir Henry Wolff and Moukhtar Pasha have disappeared, and that the first meeting between the Khedive and the two High Commissioners will be held on Saturday to consider the Soudan question, in accordance with the second article of the Convention. The difficulties of the situation have been so enormously increased by the order given for the retirement of the troops on Kosheh, that not only is the good effect, which might have been expected from this announcement of negotiations non-existent, but the entire prestige which hitherto has attended Sir Henry Wolff's mission is considered to be in danger of disappearance. To realize this, (the correspondent says) it must be remembered that the past vacillations of English policy, having always been opposed by English opinion here, have been considered the vacillations of the late Government alone, but not of the nation. From the moment the change of Government took place, there was distinctly observable a feeling of increased confidence, not because of any apparent change in policy, but from the conviction that some policy at least would be adopted, and the period of vacillation would cease. The signing of the Turkish Convention, the arrival of Moukhtar Pasha, and the success attending the military operations increased this feeling. But the news of the retirement of the Prince of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment) and subsequently of the withdrawal of the whole force to Kosheh, is regarded as implying that the public confidence was ill-founded, and that in the future, as in the past, England's policy will be one of vacillation and indecision. Consequently there is observable a feeling of dismay, akin to that which followed the order for withdrawal after the fall of Khartoum, but with this difference—that, as the operations are several hundred miles nearer, the evil is therefore held to be more serious. Whether this policy be dictated by party exigencies or as is freely alleged, by military jealousies, matters little. But it is necessary to warn those responsible for it, that unless outward appearances are more decisive than they have been for the last five years, it is necessary, if the withdrawal be persisted in, to reinforce at once the garrisons of Lower and Upper Egypt. With what force we might safely advance, is a military question with which I do not feel competent, but that the force is not sufficient if we withdraw on Kosheh is an assertion that will not be contradicted by any person of ordinary powers of observation, who has been in Egypt for the last two days. Reductions to Moukhtar Pasha against the Ministry are already circulating throughout the country, and we are approaching a new phase of the question, owing to our renewed blundering.

Among the correspondence found in the enemy's camp after the recent fighting was a proclamation from Mahommed elKheir, dated June, informing the people that our retreat from Dongola was owing to our defeat, and stating his intention of marching on Cairo. Many of the documents in the correspondence has been taken, and is being gradually translated. It throws valuable light on, the Arab movement.

A general order just issued by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief states that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the undermentioned regiments being permitted to bear the words specified below upon their colours or appointments respectively, in commemoration of the ancient services during the years 1884 and 1885, and the operations which ensued, or of the operations in the Eastern Soudan in the vicinity of Suakim :—5th Royal Irish Lancers 20th Hussars, 1st Royal Scots, Coldstream Guards, Scots Guards, East Surrey Regiment, and King's Shropshire Light Infantry, "Suakim, 1885" 19th Princess of Wales's Own Hussars, and Royal Sussex Regiment "Nile, 1884—5; Abou Klea," Royal Irish Regiment, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Essex Regiment, Queen's Own Royal West Kent, Gordon Highlanders, and Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, "Nile, 1884—5"; South Staffordshire Regiment and the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) "Nile, 1884—5; Kirbekan;" Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regiment, Suakim, 1885; Toprek." The Queen's Regulations are to be amended accordingly.

MR. GLADSTONE AND AMERICA.

Recently a number of influential newspapers forwarded, through the Cable News Company of New York, an invitation to Mr. Gladstone to visit America, and assured him of a hearty welcome. In the invitation an opinion was expressed that a personal investigation of the constitution of the United States would give information unattainable through any amount of book-reading, and would enable him to form a greater confidence with the Irish Home Rule problem, with which the Americans believed he only was able to successfully grapple. Mr. Gladstone's letter is as follows :—

Hawarden, Jan. 4.

Dear Sir,—I could not regard such an invitation as you transmitted to me on the 23rd otherwise than as an unmeaning and beat conclusion except for the chance that reflection might open to me some way of compliance. I am sorry, however, to report that I have not been able to arrive at this result. My physical strength is not such as would permit me to undertake a voyage to America, and the imperative demands on my time and thought in connection with the present state of public affairs allow of no intermission of attention. The invitation itself, however, constitutes a new tie of feeling with America, and I shall ever remember it with thankful acknowledgment; while the knowledge that so many friendly eyes are watching the course of events in this country with reference to Ireland, will be a new incentive to the performance of patriotic and philanthropic duty.—Your faithful servant, W. E. GLADSTONE.

EAST INDIA MEN OF THE OLDEN DAYS.

It is two hundred and eighty-five years since good Queen Bess granted a charter to "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies." The date was Dec, 31, 1600—just the time when William Shakespeare was at his best—the year when he wrote. The granting of that charter is perhaps the greatest event in the commercial history of Britain. It was the birth of the East India Company, and it gave us our Indian possessions. That modest document, the Company's Charter, merely conceded to the adventurers the exclusive right to trade over all that part of the world between the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn—in other words, over the whole of the Indian and Pacific Oceans, or about three-quarters of the entire surface of the globe. They did not do things by halves in those days. At that time England had scarcely any footing in India or China. The predominant Power was Portugal. Portuguese was the only European language known in the East, and for nearly a dentury young men had to learn it, who aspired to official positions in India. Rivalry soon brought the East India Company into collision with the Portuguese, and this is how the rivalry was carried on.

1601. The first fleet under Lancester took possession of St. Helena, entered into a treaty with the King of Acheen, settled a factory at Bantam, and captured a valuable carrack of 900 tons burthen.

1611. A large ship belonging to the Company, assisted by a pinnace, maintained five several engagements with a squadron of Portuguese, and gained a complete victory over forces much superior.

1612. The Company's fleet under the command of Captain Thomas Best engaged the Portuguese fleet consisting of four galleons and twenty-six frigates. In two separate actions the Portuguese were defeated with great loss.

1613. The Hon. Company's fleet, under command of Captain (General) Downton, attacked and defeated the Portuguese fleet of ships, sinking and burning most of the enemy's ships.

1620. Four of the Company's ships defeated the Portuguese fleet, and captured several junks belonging to the Mogul.

1630. Great naval battle near Surat; the Company's fleet victorious over the Portuguese.

It is to be observed that the ships by which these actions were fought were merchantmen. But the condition of the world required in those days that every vessel should be able to take care of herself. During the first years the English merchantmen were left to be best they could with Portuguese squadrons and pirates, and they gave a good account of both. The result of these naval battles was that the rivalry of Portugal in Eastern seas was disposed of for ever, Dutch and French pretensions succeeded. England, however was by this time beginning to realise that a vast Eastern Empire was at stake, and in 1662 the British Government sent its first men-of-war to protect the trade with India and China. Still for a long time the bulk of the fighting was done by the commercial marine, and not by His Majesty's navy, and the record continues.

1685, The Company's fleet, under Sir Thomas Grantham, recaptured Bombay; also captured forty sail of the Mogul's fleet at Ballasore,

1690, The Hon'ble Company's ship Herbert fought a desperate action at Johanna against four ships of superior force, but in the moment of victory she unfortunately took fire and blew up.

1746, A French squadron, consisting of L'Achille, 64, and two frigates, appeared off St, Helena to intercept the homeward-bound fleet. An India man's long boat was fitted out, under the command of a midshipman, who succeeded in gaining the weather gauge of the enemy's squadron unperceived, and cruised for the purpose of warning the expected fleet. Six of the Honourable Company's ships fell in with the squadron, and joined a running fight for several days, till they anchored in All Saints Bay, where they were blockaded by L'Achille and her consorts, notwithstanding which they ultimately escaped and reached England in safety,

1757, The Hon. Company's ships Suffolk, Houghton and Godolphin fell in with two French frigates off the Cape, and, after a smart action beat them off. The Court of Directors highly commended the conduct of the commanders and officers, and each ship received a gratuity of £2,000. These ships were commanded by Captain Wilson who was made Commodore of all the Company's fleet, and appointed to the William Pitt in which he discovered Pitt's Straits (1759) and pointed out to admiring nations a new track to China founded on philosophic principles."

1759. The Dutch, with four frigates of thirty-six guns each, two of twenty-six guns each, and another ship mounting sixteen guns, having altogether 1,500 men on board, attempted the British possessions in Bengal. This expedition was captured by the Company's ships Calcutta, Duke of Dorset, and Hardwick. This brave action, by which the province of Bengal was saved, received the warmest approbation of the Court of Directors. The Hardwick also fought an action with a French frigate.

There is a list extant showing all that Company's ships at home and abroad at this date, 1759—two years after Clive's great victory at Plassey—numbered in all sixty-three. With three exceptions they are all described as vessels of 499 tons burden carrying each 99 men and 26 guns. The Pitt was a ship of 600 tons, and carried 250 men and 50 guns, and there was one ship of 425 tons carrying 85 men and 20 guns. Between this date and the end of the century, the ships had doubled in number and more than doubled in size. The principal antagonists at sea now were the French, and against them these armed merchantmen more than held their own.

1760. The Honourable Company's ship Shaftesbury stood into Madras roads, in defiance of two French ships then blockading the town. They attacked her, but she succeeded in beating them off. She then embarked a detachment of troops and proceeded to St Thome, where she engaged and beat off a French frigate. The captain, officers, and crew of the Shaftesbury were publicly rewarded for their gallant conduct on this occasion, and received a reward of £2,000.

1763. The Honourable Company's ship Winchelsea fought a French frigate single-handed, and beat her off. The Court of Directors expressed in warm terms their sense of this gallant action, and distributed the sum of £2,000 among the crew.

1779. The Honourable Company's ship Bridgewater fought an American privateer of superior force, and beat her off. The crew received a reward of £2,000 on this occasion.

1794. There not being a single man of war in the Indian seas, the port of Calcutta blockaded, and the Cape of Good Hope threatened, the Hon'ble Company appointed privateers, the Honourable Company's ships William Pitt, Britannia, and Houghton, under Captain Mitchell (knighted for his services on this occasion), cruised in the Indian seas for the protection of trade. They captured two large privateers, defeated a French squadron of two frigates, a brig of war, and an armed ship.

We have seen that one of the first acts of the East India Company was to possess itself of St. Helena. This island station proved of the utmost value as a basis of operations. Long before this date, the French had been practically driven out of India, the Dutch naval rivalry had been nearly destroyed, and the power remained only to put an end to Holland's commercial competition, and this the "Hon. Company proceeded to do in the manner following :

1795. An expedition was fitted out at St. Helena, consisting of the Hon. Company's ships Suffolk, Houghton, Manship, Hawkesbury, Airly Castle, Asia, Essex, and Busbridge. They landed a part of their cargoes and all their lumber, and proceeded to cruise to windward of the island, where they intercepted and captured a valuable fleet of Dutch East India men. This undertaking involved in its consequences, the annihilation of the Dutch East India Company.

Not content with beating the Dutch at sea and destroying their hold on India, the company attack them at the Cape, taking the colony which, with the exception of the short interval between 1803 and 1806, we have held ever since.

1795.—The Honourable Company's ship Arniston is despatched from England to the Cape, and the Company's ships Bombay Castle, Exeter, and Brunswick, fitted out as men-of-war at Bombay, assist in taking the Cape.

The English had now made themselves masters of India, and established a virtual monopoly of Eastern trade; but commerce was carried on under great difficulties. Even so late as 1819 the peace freight to Bombay was £13 13s per ton, as against £6 6d to Bengal, a day; but the alarums of war added enormously to these charges, as the following excerpt from one of the company's contracts engaging traders for freight shows.

Sept 29, 1796.—Peace freights to China or circuitously and to all parts of India a like, six voyages certain, £21 per ton; surplus, peace or war, £10 10s; for a variety of expenses arising from war, including the additional charges of insurance beyond eight guineas per cent., &c., £10 10s. The difference between Bombay's wages beyond 26s per month, the charges of replacing seamen impressed into His Majesty's service, &c, to be at the risk of the Company.

During the protracted wars with Bonaparte, it required all the prowess and skill of the East India men to convoy their large and valuable fleets during the long voyage from Calcutta or Bombay to England, and their constant engagements with French squadrons excited the liveliest interest at home. The record shows that they were wonderfully successful :

1797.—Commander Farquharson, of the Company's service, with a fleet of the Honourable Company's ships, Admiral Watson, Bombay Castle, Dr. Duncan, and a powerful squadron of men-of-war; The Indiamen immediately formed a line of battle, and gave chase to the enemy, who crowded all sail, and was soon out of sight. This bold manœuvre saved a valuable fleet to the company and the Indian interest at home. The record shows that they were wonderfully successful :

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1797.—The Honourable company's ships Royal Charlotte Cuffnells, Phœnix, and Alligator assisted Her Majesty's ships La Pomona, Argo, and Cormorant to convoying a large fleet of merchantmen and transports to London. On Sept, 25 they fell in with a French fleet of nine sail, consisting of one 80 gun ship and eight frigates, Signal was made to company's ships to form line with His Majesty's ships, and the convoy and transports to keep out of the line of manœuvre, and the warlike appearance of the India men, deterred the French admiral from attacking them, and the whole fleet reached Lisbon in safety.

1800.—The French frigate Medee, taken single-handed by the company's ship Exeter (same year). Gallant defence of the company's ship Kent against the Confiance, of 26 guns, commanded by the celebrated Surcouf. Kent was taken, after losing her commander, 26 men killed, and 34 wounded. The action lasted one hour and 47 minutes.

1800.—On June 27 the Honourable Company's ship Arniston, Captain Campbell Marjoribanks, having just anchored at Bencolen, was attacked by a French sloop of war, supposed to be the Confiance, of 26 guns. The Arniston promptly cut her cable, gave chase, and fired several broadsides into it. The action lasted about an hour, by burning to windward, and escaped after a chase of several hours. The Hughes, cruising in the Bay of Bengal for the production of trade, engaged a French ship, which escaped from superior sailing, after having thrown her guns overboard.

1801.—The Honourable Company's ship Phœnix, Captain Moffat, captured a French privateer single-handed, The Admiral Gardner, Captain Saltwell, beat off the Bellona, French frigate, Single-handed.

1803.—The Honourable Company's homeward-bound China fleet (with a number of country ships and whalers under protection), having no men-of war in company, fell in with the French admiral Linois in the Marengo, 84 guns, Belle Poule, 40, corvette, 28 and a brig, 18. The enemy being to windward, at the suggestion of Captain Timins Commodore Dance made the general signal to attack.

The Indian then stood toward the French fleet, engaged, defeated and chased them out of sight.

The details of this extraordinary victory of English merchant ships over French men-of-war are familiar to the readers of naval history. The fleet consisting of China ships was valued at six millions and the revenue on tea alone amounted to upwards of three millions sterling. Commodore Dance was knighted, and various rewards distributed among the captains, officers and seamen.

The following entry shows at what close quarters the fighting took place in those days :

1805.—The Honourable Company's ship Cumberland (Captain Farrer), under convoy of Sir Thomas Troubridge, received and returned several boardsides within pistol-shot from the French line of battle-ship Marengo, and a large frigate, her consort.

1806.—The Honourable Company's ship Warren Hastings fought a most gallant action against the French frigate La Piemontaise, 44 guns and 400 men. The enemy hauled off several times during the action, which lasted four hours, and ended in the capture of the merchantman.

1812. The Honourable Company's ship Asthell was gallantly defended against a very superior force, and escaped in consequence of the crippled state of her opponents. As a testimony of the high sense entertained by the Lords of the Admiralty on this occasion they were pleased to grant a protection from the press (gang) were three years to every man in the ship.

It appears from a register of the East India Company's ships, or "packets" as they were called, that between 1713 and 1810, 160 were lost at sea, and of these forty five were "taken" by the enemy, seven of them, however, being re-taken. Considering that the fleet averaged during that period at least fifty ships at one time, that each voyage on the average, out and home, lasted fifteen months, and that the latter half of the century was one of almost incessant war, it is evident that the duty of convoying was very effectively done. The old East India men had, indeed, become so efficient that the Government regarded them as a powerful auxiliary to the navy. What Lord Castlereagh said of them in 1803 may be a hint of what can be done with a well-manned commercial marine in times of war. He observed :

The shipping in the service of the East Indian Company is such as to constitute a magnificent property and a great naval force. It is of a nature to be converted at any time into a great addition to the naval force of the empire. It is composed of 100 ships, bearing 90,000 tons burthen, and manned by 7,000 seamen. These may be arranged in three classes. The first, comprising ships of 1,200 tons, may upon a public emergency be armed as ships of the line; those of 800 as frigates; and those of 500 as sloops of war.

It is interesting to note that many of the gallant men who commanded, officered, and manned this remarkable commercial navy did very well for themselves. The Company treated its servants with well-known liberality, they were allowed to supplement their salaries by indulgence of private trading," within certain well-defined limits; and this led to many of them becoming merchants on their own account. In one single season we find in the list of the Company's employes the following names, taken indiscriminately, of officers who afterwards became principals of great trading firms or rose otherwise to important positions in society: Elphinstone, Jardine, Biden, Dalrymple, Sibbald, Hogg, and Haviside. Necessarily, the Company allowed its officers, in most things, a large amount of discretion. They were often called upon to make war or conclude peace, or to enter upon hazardous expeditions, about which there was no time to consult authorities at home. There seems to have been two matters, however, on which, judging from the regulations, the board of directors were strict—religion and dress. With regard to the former, we find it solemnly laid down in the Instructions to Commanders,

20. You are strictly required to keep up the worship of Almighty God on board your ship every Sunday, when circumstances will admit, and order the log-book contain the reasons for the omission when it so happens; that you promote good order and sobriety by being yourself the example and enforcing it on others; and that you be humane and attentive to the welfare of those under your command. The Court have resolved to mulct you in the sum of two guineas for every omission of mentioning the performance of Divine service or assigning satisfactory reasons for the non-performance thereof every Sunday in the Company's log-book.

On the subject of dress, nothing could be more precise than such decrees (May 27, 1818) as the following with regard to "commander's uniforms" :

Dress suit : Blue coat, black velvet lappels, cuffs, and collar, with light gold embroidery, as little expensive as may be; waistcoat and breeches of buff; the button yellow metal, with the company's crest; cocked hats; side-arms to be worn under the coat, and black stocks or neckcloths. To preserve the utmost uniformity, a pattern of the buff cloth intended for waistcoats, with the company's crest, to be kept for view at the Shipping Office and at the Jerusalem Coffee House.

From time to time these regulations were revised, and for the benefit of the future historian or artist, we append the following proposed scheme for the distinguished types of a gallant race, we record here the latest and most minute of these ordinances, passed Nov. 17, 1830, "with reference to the present state of the Company's shipping, and the change adopted generally in other services."

For cravat, cocked hat, regulation sword, belt, and knot, and for undress uniform, regulations equally minute.

(Ditto for sworn officers, surgeons, assistant-surgeons, midshipmen, gunners, boatswains, and carpenters.)

Dress-coat—To be of the best navy blue cloth, with black velvet lappels; stand-up collar, with two embroidered button-holes on each side; cuffs, with black velvet, to be cut round like an anchor, and light gold embroidery, as little expensive as may be, in front with two rows of buttons; nine buttons, equidistant in each row; pocket flaps, embroidered, and have three buttons each; the buttons to be gilt, collar, lappels and skirts to be lined with white silk serge. Waistcoat single-breasted, of white kerseymere. Trousers—blue cloth or milled kerseymere (over a short boot), with a black leather strap. The button to be raised gilt, indented with a rough rim, and within the rim the Company's crest surrounding an anchor.

Cravat, cocked hat, regulation sword, belt, and knot, as well as undress uniform, and when these

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CONTENTS:

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to places by Steamer and Dâk.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD—
Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* THE PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
Table of distances on the Bolan Road.
Tonga Dâks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
Coast Routes to and near Bombay to Goa.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
Departure of Overland Mails.
Departure of Inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Inland Postage Rates.
Foreign do. do.
Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
Ceylon Local Telegraphic Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Cullian.
Local Trains between Cullian, Tanna, Coorla, and Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednuggar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
Southern Mahratta Railways.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
ombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieserai.
Luckieserai, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway.
Semaria Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Bengal Central Railway.
Bengal and North-Western Railway.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj, Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa*.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
ustro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Anchor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rate of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Campagnie Nationale De Navigation.—
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa*.
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
TheRiverSteamNavigationCo.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Navigation Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattack (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmednuggur (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Aurungabad to Ahmednuggur.
Do. from Moninabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Gogha.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattywar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussulipatam *via* Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.—
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Punjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Amballa to Kalka, Dugshai, Kasauli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahou (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
PASSENGER SERVICE, SIMLA AND UMBALLA.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
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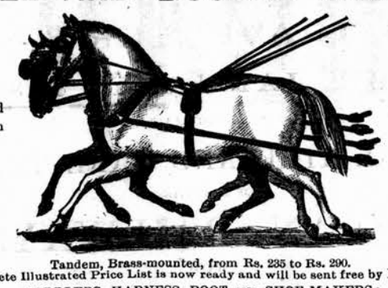

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